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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, and 16.

Konoye Renamed Premier, Attempts New Cabinet; United Aircraft Pay Raise

The World's Day—July 17, 1941

In the Orient: Konoye Building New Cabinet

Premier Fumimaro Konoye was at work attempting to form a new Cabinet in Japan to replace the Ministry which has just resigned under his leadership. [Page 7.]

Japan was reported to have called up large numbers of reservists, including soldiers discharged from the army in China a year and a half ago. [Page 7.]

New England: Third Pay Increase at Plane Plant

Wage increases for 25,000 employees of United Aircraft Corporation were announced—the third raise in seven months. [Page 4.]

Summer-theater closing in many Massachusetts towns was threatened as a result of an order against the Westboro Town Hall Playhouse. [Page 2.]

Youth leaders were urged to pool their knowledge and resources toward solution of present-day problems at second New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children at Harvard. [Page 4.]

Problem of war refugees seeking escape from Europe was discussed by the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College. [Page 2.]

Officials of the State Department at Washington questioned survivors of the torpedoed Robin Moor when they arrived in Boston. [Page 1.]

Washington: Army, Navy Revise Seizure Bill

A new property seizure bill, submitted by the Administration, was being revised by the Army and Navy Departments following criticism by members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that its provisions were "too broad." [Financial Page.]

Aluminum production could be increased by 1,000,000,000 pounds per year, Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, said in proposing to President Roosevelt a plan for a joint management-labor council for the industry. [Page 11.]

Army commands in 12 important posts were rearranged. [Page 1.]

Joint Economic Committees of the United States and Canada mapped out a program of research and adjourned to meet in Ottawa early in August. [Page 8.]

Rear Admiral Ben Morrell told the House Naval Committee that $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 will be necessary to provide adequate shore facilities for the two-ocean navy by 1946.

Mayor La Guardia of New York, speaking as Civil Defense Administrator, warned American working men in a radio address that war hardships imposed on British labor by the "inhumanity" of the Nazi Government are "very close to our shores."

The second lottery for Selective Service will be held tonight when Secretary of the Navy Knox, blindfolded, will dip his hand into the historic glass jar to draw the first of 800 numbers for the second group of registrants. [Page 2.]

Identical bills for price stabilization will be ready for introduction to the House and Senate next week, with President Roosevelt sending an accompanying message, Senate Majority Leader Barkley declared. [Financial Page.]

The new tax bill was scheduled for consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee to work out differences between the Administration and House tax experts as to the better formula for determining excess profits taxes on corporations. [Financial Page.]

Diplomatic: Weygand Governor of Algeria

Vichy, France (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of French troops in North Africa, was named Governor General of Algeria in addition to his other duties.

In Britain: Hopkins Attends Cabinet Meeting

Harry Hopkins, co-ordinator of the Lend-Lease program, arrived in London after crossing the Atlantic in an American plane, visited Prime Minister Churchill almost immediately, and then attended a meeting of the British Cabinet

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, praised American-made tanks of the light cruiser "M-3" type as "the most reliable tank in the world."

Air and Sea: RAF Hits Axis Shipping Heavily

A heavy RAF blow at Axis shipping in daylight raids yesterday put out of action 17 vessels totaling 90,000 to 100,000 tons, and damaged five others, in the English Channel area. [Page 1.]

British auxiliary vessel Lady Somers was reported by the Admiralty sunk with loss of 37 of the crew of 175.

Americas: Batista Announces New Cabinet

Havana—President Batista announced formation of a new 18-man Cabinet in less than 24 hours after the resignation en masse of the old Cabinet. Senator Carlos Saladrigas was renamed as Premier. Ten other resigned Ministers were also renamed.

National: State Police Sought at N. J. Plant

Bendix, N. J.—Sheriff William R. Browne of Bergen County telephoned an appeal to Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey for State troopers to restore order around the plant of Air Associates, Inc., following a morning shift clash in which peace officers hurled tear-gas bombs and fired shots in the air to stop attacks by United Automobile Workers pickets on a motorbus carrying non-striking workers. [Page 10.]

Russia: Smolensk Occupied by German Troops?

Germans claimed to have occupied Smolensk, the big rail and communications center in the middle of the battlefront that commands the road to Moscow 230 miles away. [Page 1.]

Russians admit the break, but claim to have made a heavy counter-attack near Rogachev, farther to the south, which has driven the Germans back more than 20 miles.

Freedom of Poland, Czechoslovakia and other nations enslaved by Germany was stated to be Russia's attitude in principle by S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

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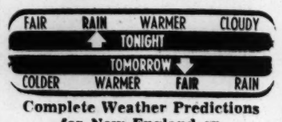
16 State Ballots Bar Communists

CHICAGO (AP)—The Council of State Governments reported that the Communist Party had been denied a place on the ballot in 16 states.

The Council stated that nine states had enacted legislation to that effect this year and listed them as Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

22 Survivors Of Robin Moor Reach Boston

U. S. officers clamp strict censorship on rescue ship steaming up harbor in fog.

Dramatic stories of 13 days afloat in lifeboats in the South Atlantic were being drawn from 22 survivors of the Robin Moor disaster today by officials of the United States Department of State, as the 450-foot freighter Robin Locksley, on which the survivors have been brought from Cape Town, South Africa, steamed slowly through deep fog blanketing Massachusetts Bay.

The big three-decker cargo vessel was pressed into passenger service after the sea tragedy on May 21 left American men and women stranded in Africa.

She crept into Boston Harbor toward quarantine anchorage this morning nearly eight hours behind schedule.

The vessel had been expected at Pier 46, Mystic Dock, Charlestown, at 8 a. m., but may not dock there until 4 o'clock this afternoon. She is expected at the quarantine anchorage at 2 p. m.

For several hours, the wife and nine-months-old baby of Robert Stevens, former Robin Moor mess boy, stood in the rain to await his arrival at the Charlestown docks. Mr. Stevens' father also braved the inclement weather and watched for the son whom he had not seen for more than two months.

Strict Censorship

A blanket of censorship as thick as the fog which delayed her entrance obscured details of the Robin Locksley's 20-day trip from Cape Town to Boston. Newspapermen and other visitors were banned from the Coast Guard harbor patrol boat which went to meet the vessel.

Until State Department officials have drawn from the 22 survivors a complete story of the action of the German submarine, confirming earlier reports and making ironclad America's case against the Nazi Government, no interviews with these men and women will be permitted.

Much the same procedure was followed on June 26, when the first group of survivors reached New Orleans from Brazil.

Even the names of the 22 persons aboard will not be divulged until the Government deems it proper. Passengers include all but 13 of the 35 persons rescued June 4, by a British vessel and taken to Cape Town.

The Robin Locksley cleared Cape Town June 27, under Capt. J. Mackenzie and a crew of some 35 men. Whether or not she had further adventures with German U-boats on the return voyage is not yet known.

Others on Way

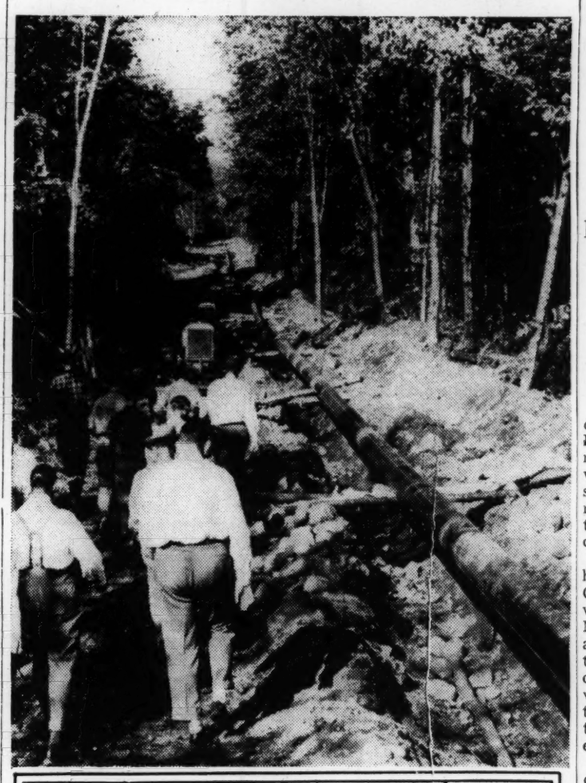
Six additional survivors of the disaster are approaching the harbor from Cape Town aboard the American Export Line freighter Exilona. The vessel is expected to arrive here July 21.

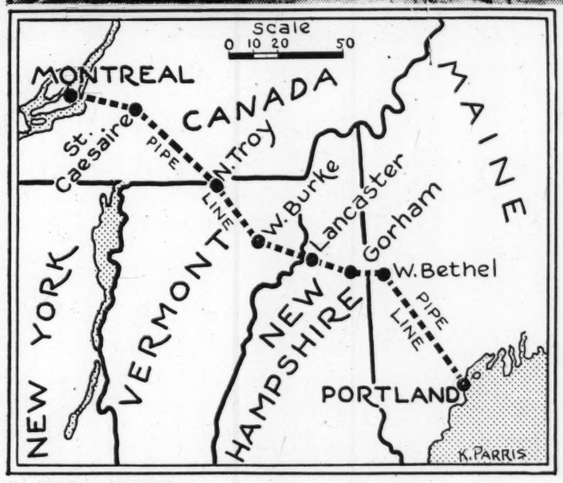
The 22 American citizens aboard were victims of Nazi Germany's first wartime assault on United States shipping. With full knowledge of the nationality of their vessel, the submarine commander had ordered them into the ship's lifeboats and torpedoed the Robin Moor behind them.

President Roosevelt, in a history-making message to Congress, June 20, called the German action "piracy," and said the only alternative to free American use of the seas, outside belligerent zones, was "submission to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich."

On this point the President said: "We are not yielding and we do not propose to yield."

N. E. Oil Line to Canada





Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Portland-Montreal Tube Begun at Gorham, N. H.

Above—Glimpse of start of building the 236-mile pipe line which will lessen use of tankers to Canadian port. Below—Broken line on map shows route of the new pipe line.

New Pipe Line Work Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GORHAM, N. H., July 17—Pipe line men are today speeding east and west of here the laying of a 236-mile tube between Portland, Maine, and Montreal. By this shortcut, oil tankers will be saved the 10 or 12 days it takes for the long swing beyond Portland to Montreal.

When the pipe line goes into operation around Dec. 1, it will help to cut down the gasoline shortage in New England expected from lack of the normal number of tankers, according to oil company officials. This country, they add, is committed under the Lease-Lend Act to make deliveries of crude oil to Montreal refineries.

The longest pipe line in New England, it will cost about $8,000,000, and will pump around 50,000 barrels of crude oil daily to Montreal.

The line is being built by the Portland Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. The Canadian end will be put in by a Canadian subsidiary.

Construction was initiated here in both directions so as to cut down the time on the job. Six crews of more than 200 men each may be put to work simultaneously if pipe delivery permits.

The 15-inch pipe is generally down four feet on land where the right of way has been purchased. It will rise 1,950 feet in running through a pass in the White Mountains, and delve 16 feet below the bed of the St. Lawrence River.

Press and Radio Men Are Received By Elsie the Jersey at N. J. Hotel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17—For the first time in the history of this resort a cow held a formal reception at one of the foremost hotels here last night. Noblette Cymbeline, a four-year-old Jersey of the Borden Company herd, was hostess at the Claridge Hotel to a group of press and radio representatives.

Noblette is the newest of a troupe of Borden cows playing the rôle of Elsie, a characterization that has given the company not only many gallons of milk and subject matter for advertisements, but much publicity. The original Elsie passed on a few months ago after appearing in a motion picture in Hollywood.

The various Elsies, quartered at the Walker-Gordon Farms in Plainsboro, N. J., have traveled 9,000 miles. They have unconcernedly munched their cuds before thousands of onlookers in all parts of the country and have received the keys to 17 cities from the hands of mayors and other public officials. One was presented to Noblette, or, rather, Elsie, last night.

The milk company is now having built a special truck with stalls for the comfort of the Elsies when they go on tour. Elsies have appeared at the New York World's Fair, the Waldorf-Astoria, Astor and Roosevelt Hotels, the Seventh Regiment Armory and Madison Square Garden in New York; the Ambassador Hotel and Ciro's, a night club in Hollywood, and the Congress Hotel in Chicago among other places.

Beulah, 11-months-old "pint-sized" Elsie and daughter of the original "movie star," held a reception similar to that of Noblette at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York a few weeks ago.

White-Collar Harvesters

EUSTIS, Neb. (AP)—From 7 to 9 p. m. every night you can find most of the men of Eustis in the grain fields, helping to shock grain and alleviate a shortage of harvest hands. Businessmen, clerks and other workers in town go out in groups of 12 to 20 each evening to help their farmer neighbors.

Nazis Drive on Moscow, Battle Toward Leningrad; More U. S. Army Shifts

Marshall tells Senate group extension of one-year service is essential.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today that more changes in Army command would follow yesterday's widespread shakeup in an effort to make sure that the right man is in the right place in the face of increasing danger from abroad.

As Mr. Patterson was making his announcement, General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, was testifying before the Senate Military Committee that there was an "urgent necessity" from a military standpoint for Congress to declare a national emergency under which selectees, reserves, and National Guardsmen could be retained in service beyond the present one-year period.

Simultaneously, the Army was congratulating itself on initial deliveries of the Army's new Douglas dive bomber, known in the service as A-24, and officially asserted to be able to "outperform dive bombers now in use by foreign nations."

Dive Bombers

Substantial deliveries of the A-24 were promised by Mr. Patterson, who said that the Army also has dive-bomber orders with the Curtiss and North American Aircraft Companies.

Other encouraging defense news came from the Navy Department with word that the naval shipbuilding program, designed to give the United States a two-ocean navy, would be completed in 1944 instead of in 1946, as originally planned, if the current production is maintained.

Twenty-two vessels were delivered in the 40 days preceding July 10, while keels for 42 others were laid. Of those delivered one was a battleship, the South Dakota, one a submarine, two destroyers and eight mine sweepers. Keels were laid for three cruisers, five submarines and a number of smaller craft.

20 Generals Shifted

Yesterday's major shift, involving 20 generals, came as the estimated strength of the Army reached 1,477,000 officers and men, of whom 624,000 are selectees and 283,000 are National Guardsmen. The regular army contingent now has a strength of 510,700 men.

Military observers here attach

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

British Tactics Win Syria But Avoid War With France

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor whose front-line reporting has included the campaigns in the Middle East—Greece, the Levant States, and Africa. He is now in the United States.

The recently ended "kid-glove war" in Syria has implications for the future conduct of the Allied-Axis war, far beyond the important strengthening of the Allied strategic position in the Middle East.

First and most encouraging is proof of a new British capacity to learn from past blunders. Overcoming a year's stalling and hesitation, the British have shown that initiative which is essential to ultimate victory.

At the same time, in their conquest of the French mandates they were careful to avoid the mistakes of battle with the French Navy at Oran and the attack on French held Dakar which caused so much ill-feeling. Throughout the Syrian campaign and the armistice negotiations, the British exerted all their tact and moderation to spare French feelings and dignity.

As a consequence, the recent campaign has left no legacy of bitterness.

Striking Comparison

On the contrary the people of France are certain to compare the recently signed Acre convention ending hostilities with that other armistice they were forced to sign a year ago in Compiègne Wood with the Nazis, under a setting and circumstances calculated to intensify the humiliation of defeat. They then will realize more clearly than ever who are France's friends and enemies.

The greatest Allied triumph of the Syrian campaign was the fact that it did not result, as Germany had hoped and schemed with the aid of its agents inside France, in bringing France into the war against its former ally. No high-powered efforts to kindle and spread a synthetic Anglophobia over the Syrian issue could destroy the fundamental pro-British and anti-German sentiments of the vast bulk of the French population.

In spite of everything, the French people saw and appreciated the justice of the British position and not all the Nazi-inspired propaganda in the world could stampede them. In the face of public opinion even Vichy was forced to abandon its Berlin-dictated efforts to re-enforce its Syrian garrison. The resistance, while effective because the defenders were professional soldiers obeying orders, was of a perfunctory character devoid of enthusiasm.

France Is Critical

Even the Pétain Government does not appear to be evolving as fast as was expected into a Nazi provincial administration. Notably since the invasion of Russia began, French official sources have been highly critical of German military tactics and particularly of German claims and communiqués.

Thus do the deep currents of the Nation tend to reassert themselves even after France's formal adherence to the Nazi New Order. In time, such currents will sweep away the whole of Hitler's ramshackle empire.

Both in Turkey and the Arab-Moslem world, British occupation of Syria should thin the ranks of Axis sympathizers and put a quietus on Axis intrigue. The Turks, who fully expected to have the Germans for their southern as well as their western neighbors, instead will now have the British next door—a powerful counterweight to any new German pressure, especially in connection with the rumored German demands for transit across Turkey to attack the Soviets in the Caucasus. Royal Air Force units based in Syria would be in a position to co-operate in the defense of this valuable oil region.

With the Arabs, nothing succeeds like success. This factor, which previously worked for the Germans, now will operate in Britain's favor. At the same time, by granting Syria some form of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Political Commissars Back With Red Army

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 17

A far-reaching reorganization of the Soviet institutions of political propaganda and reintroduction of Political Commissars into the Red Army has been announced.

The decree said the Commissars would assist the Commanders and share responsibility for military operations.

The war has increased the volume of political work in the Army, the decree said, and it was necessary that political workers no longer confine their activities to propaganda.

Political Commissars back: Page 6.

RAF Wrecks 17 Axis Ships; Pounds Reich

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Within the past 24 hours British bombers have put out of action 17 Axis ships totaling almost 100,000 tons and have struck smashing new blows at Hamburg and other industrial areas of the German Reich, the Air Ministry announced today.

The ships were smashed in a massed daylight assault yesterday on the port of Rotterdam in the German-occupied Netherlands, from which Nazi garrisons in occupied countries are largely supplied, a communiqué said.

The assault on Hamburg and other areas in northwestern Germany was carried out during the night in a continuation of the nonstop offensive against the Reich begun more than a month ago. Bad weather handicapped the raiders but they succeeded in starting many fires and scored numerous direct hits on their targets, the Ministry declared.

The night raid cost the RAF three planes and four were lost in the assault on Rotterdam, the British acknowledge.

[The German High Command claimed nine British raiders were shot down yesterday—six in a daylight assault on the occupied Netherlands coast and three in a night attack on northwestern Germany.]

In addition to smashing at northwestern Germany during the night the RAF also struck again at the Nazi-occupied French coast, the British Air Ministry declared, damaging docks and warehouses at oft-bombed Boulogne.

The attack on Rotterdam yesterday was said to have been made by large forces of Blenheim bombers flying in two waves which dodged through heavy anti-aircraft fire to reach their objective.

Summing up the results of the assault, the communiqué said:

"In all, 17 ships of an estimated tonnage of between 90,000 and 100,000 tons have been put out of action either permanently or for a long time to come. Five more ships totaling between 40,000 and 45,000 tons were severely damaged. On land two warehouses and a factory were said to have been left burning.

Eleven of the ships which were "hit and left smoking" varied in tonnage from 10,000 to 2,000 tons, the Air Ministry said. Among the vessels reported badly damaged was the Rotterdamsche Lloyd liner Baloeran, a motorship of 17,000 tons.

One bomb fell directly between the funnels of the liner and debris was thrown high in the air by the resulting explosion, returning pilots said.

Two supply ships of 4,000 tons each were said to have exploded and gone up in flames.

During the night a 6,000-ton German tanker was reported torpedoed by British aircraft and left sinking in the Channel. Two other ships of about 2,000 tons each were reported bombed off the west coast of France and another ship of 3,000 tons was said to have been left sinking off the Norwegian coast.

Returning pilots gave a graphic account of the attack on Rotterdam.

A Canadian bomber captain said he flew so low he skimmed between a high wireless aerial and a mast to strike at the largest vessel.

'Britain Air Master'

TORONTO, July 17 (CP)—Capt. Harold Balfour, British Undersecretary for Air, said yesterday that air mastery of Europe now belongs to Great Britain. He said the Royal Air Force has worked day and night to build up supremacy in the air and with the help of United States' production this now is being achieved.

Germans claim capture of Smolensk—Heavy fighting in northern sector.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, July 17

An all-night battle in which Germans and Russians contended for mastery of the road to Leningrad and a dashing Nazi tank advance which carried the German forces to within 230 miles of Moscow was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau today. DNB, German official news service, claimed that Smolensk had been occupied.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Moscow tonight said that Smolensk was still in Russian hands this morning.

From dusk to dawn the see-saw battle raged in the Pskov-Porkhov area 150 miles southwest of Leningrad, a Russian communiqué said. There was no indication which side was getting the upper hand.

But in fighting yesterday, an earlier Russian communiqué reported, the German advance reached to the region of Smolensk, 90 miles east of Vitebsk, strongly held point on the Dnieper, where central-front operations last had been reported.

Reds Claim Successes

While admitting this setback, the Russians claimed they dealt a heavy blow to the Germans farther south along the Dnieper, driving them back from their bridgeheads to the Bobruisk area and cutting off and destroying an entire tank battalion in the retreat.

The Red air fleet attacked German landing fields, motor troops, and tank outfits during the night, the Russians said.

The German version of the fighting was that the Red Army was throwing its last reserves into the battle to try to stem the onslaught of the German forces.

"Great successes are in the making," declared the war bulletin from Adolf Hitler's headquarters, casting off the reserve of recent days.

Bessarabia Capital Seized

Chisinau, the capital of Bessarabia on the southern wing of the front, has been captured by German and Rumanian forces, it declared.

The communiqué was a sequel to earlier reports that German "Schnell Truppen"—speed troops—had plunged ahead again on the vital central and northern sectors after mopping up pockets of Russian resistance delaying their drives toward Moscow and Leningrad.

DNB, official German news agency, reported that Smolensk, important bomb-battered railway town 230 miles west of Moscow, was in Nazi hands.

This followed statements by informed Germans that protracted Russian rearguard resistance in that zone had been broken and that the Nazi advance had rolled rapidly eastward again.

A short but bitter fight was said to have preceded Chisinau's fall and the Germans claimed numerous prisoners taken and equipment destroyed or seized.

To the northwest of Moscow, German speed troops were placed, in one report, as close as 110 miles to the Russian capital two days ago.

Heavy Losses Cited

The agency said steady pressure maintained by the Nazis both on the land and in the air was keeping the Russians on the move and forcing them to fight from unfavorable positions, with the result that they were suffering considerable losses.

Sharp running fights were reported taking place east of Pskov, just north of the Latvia-Estonia frontier, where the Russians were said to be fighting a rearguard action in the hope of delaying the Germans long enough to enable them to dig in along a new line.

DNB said the Luftwaffe had succeeded in destroying hundreds of miles of vital railways in the Russian rear, throwing the Red Army into confusion and preventing reinforcements from reaching the front.

The Soviet Air Force was said to have been so badly shattered it could not cope with the Luftwaffe. One Berlin newspaper declared careful estimates had disclosed that nearly 75 per cent of the Russian war planes already have been put out of action.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, reported in a dispatch "from the Baltic Fleet" that Russian sailors still firmly hold Hango, Soviet naval base on Finland's southwestern coast, in spite of German and Finnish infantry raids and artillery bombardments.

The newspaper said the "enemy's" land lines had been pushed back from the Hango base on one neighboring island which was occupied by Baltic sailors who crossed a strait and routed their foe.

Map on Page 6.

Thousands of Bay State Youths Await Draftee Drawings in Washington

License Issue New Problem Of Playhouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBORO, Mass., July 17—Several of the summer playhouses in Massachusetts were threatened today with possible closing as the result of a technical controversy which arose over an order suspending the summer theater performances in the Town Hall here.

Asserting that the closing of the Westboro Playhouse would mean the immediate closing of such other summer playhouses as those at Marblehead, Bass Rocks, Cambridge, and Cohasset, Producer Alan Gray Holmes termed the whole thing as "ridiculous." His stock company is now featuring screen star Adrienne Ames in Noel Coward's "Design for Living," and he said this morning that, until he received an order from the Attorney General, performances would continue as usual.

Judge Francis X. Reilly, Council for the Town of Westboro, was scheduled to confer with Massachusetts Public Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney this afternoon. The Commissioner's order, suspending the Westboro performances, followed a ruling by Atty. Gen. Robert T. Bushnell, who said that since the Town Hall is being used for "regular performances," these could not be continued under the "special hall" license now held by the Westboro players.

More Strict

State safety requirements governing regular theaters are more strict than those for buildings in which "occasional performances" are given, it was pointed out, and it was ruled that the Westboro Town Hall—now classed as a regular theater—does not meet the sterner requirements.

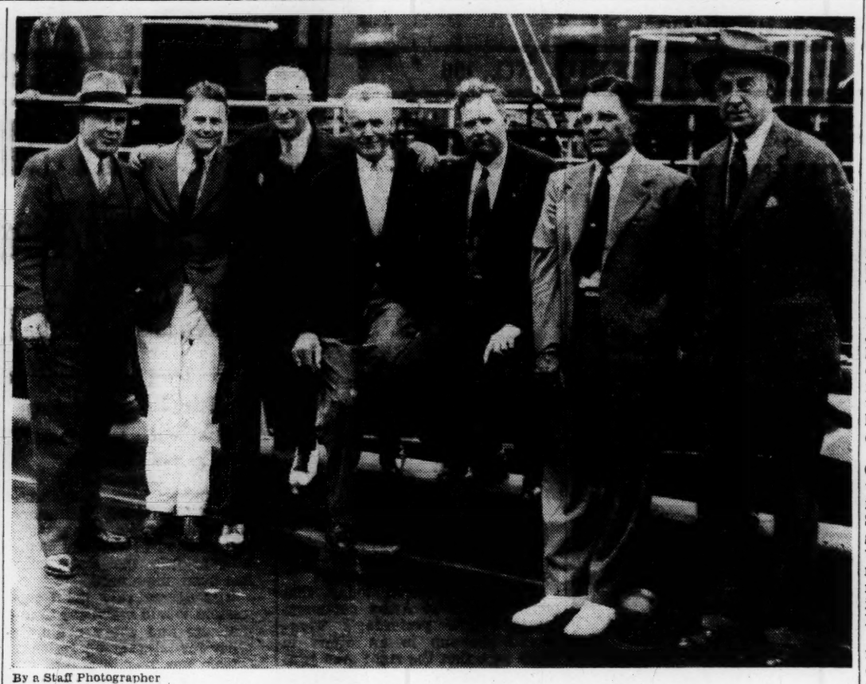
Countering this, Producer Holmes stated that the Town Hall, built in 1930, is of thoroughly modern fireproof construction, and undoubtedly is the "safest building possible" in which to stage such performances. His company, now in its fourth week this season, had used it all last summer without a single complaint, he added.

The present controversy, which has upset Westboro townsfolk generally, originated in a complaint from Jack Hauser, of Worcester, head of Local 96, International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators. Apparently, the complaint was by nature of a test case, and was based upon a technicality in the laws, which have not been changed in late years to meet modern summer-theater needs.

Settlement Hopes

Mr. Holmes was hopeful that the controversy could be settled amicably, and that the performances could continue. He had conferred with the managers of several Massachusetts summer playhouses, he said, with the thought of organizing in their own interests.

New England does hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of summer tourist business, he added, and the summer theater has come to be recognized as having made a very real place for itself as a major tourist attraction.



By a Staff Photographer

Off for a Day on the Briny Deep as Mr. Tobin's Guests

These Massachusetts mayors were guests of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston on an all-day cruise in Boston Harbor aboard the ship Northern Lights. Left to right; Paul W. Goddard, Newton; Roger L. Putnam Springfield; Edward J. Voke, Chelsea; William A. Bennett, Worcester; Alfred Woolacott, Fitchburg; Walter Griffin, Lawrence; Al Murray, Fall River. Seventy-five mayors accepted Mr. Tobin's invitation and assembled at the National Dock Company Wharf, Lewis Street, East Boston, this morning, where the boat lay at anchor awaiting the arrival of Mayor Tobin.

Reapportionment Plan Changes Approved

The Legislative Committee on Rules today approved a Congressional reapportionment plan containing several changes from the original program drafted by the special redistricting committee last week.

Among the major changes made by the Rules Committee was the shifting of the City of Newton from the 13th District, served by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton, to the 10th District represented by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston. The latter loses Wards 9 and 11, in Boston's South End and Roxbury, to Representative John W. McCormack (D) in Boston, in the 12th District.

Reapportionment is necessary because Massachusetts must relinquish one Congressional seat due to the population shift evidenced by the 1940 census.

The pending plan, devised by Republican controlled committees, is designed to increase the G. O. P. majority in the National House from 3 to 6.

In the plan favored by the Rules Committee, Boston's Ward 18, in Hyde Park, is shifted from the McCormack district to the Wigglesworth district.

The Rules Committee also shifted the towns of Ashby, Townsend, and Pepperell to the Third District served by Representative Joseph E. Casey, (D) of Clinton, to the Fifth District represented by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) of Lowell.

The Rules Committee, however, turned down proposals to place the Democratic Wards 1, 2, 3, of Somerville, in District seven, represented by Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn, and Ward six, South Boston, in District 11, served by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston, because they were not contiguous.

The placing of the entire city of Newton in Representative Tinkham's district will give that district a Republican tinge. At present it is strongly Democratic, despite the fact that Mr. Tinkham, a Republican, is elected repeatedly from it.

There has been some talk that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall might be drafted to run against Mr. Tinkham in the 1942 election because of the latter's strongly spoken anti-British sentiments.

The plan, favored by the Rules Committee, is expected to be debated by the Senate on Monday and undoubtedly will produce one of the biggest battles of the 1941 legislative session.

Workmen's Compensation — The Massachusetts Legislature today prepared to act on committee-favored legislation compelling employers to carry insurance to compensate workers injured in industrial accidents.

The compulsory workmen's compensation insurance measure was reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on State Administration. Three committee members dissented.

Under it, a great majority of Massachusetts workers would be covered. Only domestic help, farm labor, clerical and office help (except when the latter are covered by a plant policy), railroad workers, seamen, and employees of religious and charitable organizations would be exempt.

At present, Massachusetts' workmen's compensation insurance system is not compulsory, although if employers fail to take out workmen's compensation policies they lose some of their defense rights in court.

Six Cities Named For Concentration Of Old Aluminum

Tuesday, July 29, last day of the aluminum-for-defense drive has been designated as A-day, Lee Witney, Director of the campaign in Massachusetts announced today.

On that date, he said, all aluminum gathered in the various communities will be gathered and rushed to the concentration centers in six key cities— Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, Fitchburgh, and New Bedford. At these points it will be appraised by Government appraisers and transported to authorized Government smelters.

In Boston the central concentration point will be the Common where a bin capable of holding 36,000 pounds of aluminum-ware will be set up. There will also be bins at North and South Stations and various other places to be announced.

Over 23,000 In Bay State Wait Drawing

More than 23,000 Massachusetts youths who registered for Selective Service on July 1 were today awaiting the drawing of numbers in the second national lottery to be held in Washington tonight at 7 o'clock.

In all 23,827 men 21 years of age registered in the Bay State on July 1. Many of these, however, have already volunteered and others are said to be merely waiting the next Selective Service call to offer their services regardless of how they are affected by tonight's drawing.

Following the drawing in the Capital tonight—an operation which is expected to be completed in about two hours — national Selective Service Officials will begin preparing master sheets containing the order in which the numbers are drawn. Copies will be rushed to every local draft board in the country including the 173 in Massachusetts.

The task of integrating the names of the new registrants will commence as soon as these sheets reach the local boards. Position of the new registrants in their local board orders will be determined on the basis of the ratio of July 1 registrants to those remaining on the list of Oct. 16 registrants.

Selective Service officials estimate that the names wlil be inserted between every 12 or 15 previous registrants in the order that they are drawn tonight.

In other words, the first number drawn tonight might become 13th in the registrant's local draft board order, the second number drawn would become 27th, and so on. These figures are only estimates and would be varied by the number of old registrants remaining to be called.

Order numbers inserted in the present local board lists will bear the letter S signifying second registration. Later if a third registration is called, the inserted number will be labeled T.

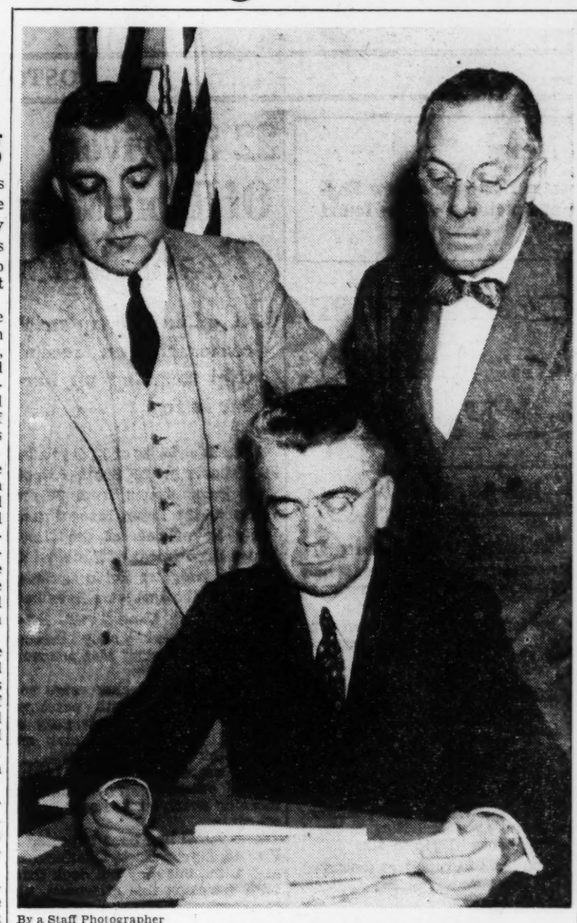
Only 800 capsules containing the numbers will be placed in the famous "goldfish bowl" used in the first lottery and originally used in the World War draft. This compares with about 9,000 capsules used in the first drawing.

Draft numbers of the new registrants were available at all Massachusetts local boards yesterday.

Other military and defense news in brief:

Inspection at Springfield—Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, will inspect the Springfield, Mass., Armory tomorrow, it was announced by the War Department. The program for their visit will include a broadcast from the new machine shops of the Armory. Under-Secretary Patterson's son is employed at the Armory and will greet his father when he passes through the plant.

43rd Division Shines—Governors Robert Hurley of Connecticut and Sumner Sewall of Maine had words of praise today for the former New England National Guardsmen following a spectacular review staged yesterday at Fort Blanding, Fla., for the visiting chief executives. More than 17,000 sun-browned members of the 43rd Division paraded before the Governors, who were accompanied on the reviewing stand by Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida. Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne, commanding the Division, led the marchers, then watched the remainder of his men with the Governors.



By a Staff Photographer

State Draft Officials Prepare for Task

These officials of the Massachusetts Selective Service Board today were making final preparations for integration of the new draft numbers by local boards. Left to right: Major Arthur V. Harrington, Chief of Manpower Division; Capt. George A. Morin, Operations Executive; and Charles D. Hodges, Chief of the Induction Section.

Setback for Highway Plan

Although Federal road authorities would view the proposal to build an elevated highway across downtown Boston "very favorably" under ordinary conditions, almost insurmountable hurdles appear to block use of defense highway appropriations for the project.

That is the opinion of Joseph Barnett, senior highway design engineer of the Public Roads Administration, today after a detailed investigation of the Boston traffic situation.

The engineer's findings appear to be a definite set-back for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's efforts to get Federal financing for the proposed Central Artery, although the Federal Government's final attitude is not yet known. Mr. Barnett was sent to Boston to study the situation following a visit to Washington by Mayor Tobin in an effort to have the road project accepted as a defense measure.

Allotment of defense road funds is governed by a priority system, whose control rests with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. Agreeing that Mayor Tobin has presented a "good case" for the Central Artery as a defense project, Mr. Barnett, nevertheless, pointed out that many cities are likewise seeking defense funds to solve major traffic problems, and that some of these are in situations even worse than Boston's.

Prospects are brighter, however, when viewed from a long-range standpoint because the Federal Government is preparing plans for extensive public works projects, including fast highways through urban centers, for possible use when the defense program is ended, Mr. Barnett concluded.

Evacuee Aid Absorbs Group At Wellesley

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—Aid for evacuees claimed the attention of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College, this morning.

The plight of those stranded at various points in Europe—and particularly of the great numbers in France, where the Government is hard put to it to care for its own people—was described graphically. And then descriptions were given of the way in which the problems of these evacuees are being met in as many cases as possible by such agencies as the Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee and the special national and denominational relief groups. Consideration was given, too, to relief problems in China.

The difficulty of getting all the papers required simultaneously to permit an evacuee to leave France for the United States, for example, was indicated. "It is like a man trying to carry a lot of parcels," one speaker said. "He drops one, and as he stoops to pick it up, another one slips from his arms"—for many of the needed papers remain valid only for short terms—and one is likely to expire before the others are obtained.

Nevertheless, it was reported that evacuees are slowly being moved out of France to other parts of the world where they can begin to take up normal living again.

Bolivia Needs Agriculturists

The description of Jewish evacuee immigrants in South America, given to the Institute by Dr. Enrique S. deLozada, was recalled this morning in this connection. Dr. deLozada, who spent a number of years in the Bolivian diplomatic service, said that the thousands of such Jewish immigrants who have come to his native country recently, are looked upon somewhat askance by Bolivians—through no fault of their own.

The fact is, he said, that they are traders for the most part—and have no training in other fields. And Bolivia has more than enough traders already—but is in need of men and women who can develop industries and agriculture.

When asked by a representative of a Jewish refugee relief agency what could be done to relieve this situation. Dr. deLozada proposed that funds could be devoted to training such refugees in agriculture and industry. Then they would be welcomed as useful citizens—rather than viewed as an economic drag.

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Alumnae Hall, Devere Allen, editor of No Frontier News Service, is expected to have something to say on postwar plans for finding permanent solution to such war-born problems. He will lecture on "Roads to a Just Peace."

Mr. Allen's lecture tonight—with the usual question and answer period afterwards—brings to an end the Institute's evening series of events which are open to the public. The Institute itself, however, continues through Saturday.

Clean Motor Urged For Gas Economy

New England, now gasoline conscious, is counting its "gallons" these days, according to C. S. Jenney, President, Jenney Manufacturing Company of Boston, who points out that one of the most efficient ways of cutting down on automobile fuel is a clean motor.

In an informal survey conducted by the various Jenney stations throughout New England, it was found that all car owners are acutely aware of the growing need for economical performance. Because of this trend, Jenney calls the public's attention to its "Solvenized Treatment" which cleans the motor of carbon and other substances which impede the motor's efficient and economical service.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Forum on "American Progressives and the War: Problems and opportunities facing liberal citizens and friends of the labor movement in the present world situation will be discussed under the chairmanship of Prof. Kirtley F. Mather. The forum is sponsored by the Harvard Committee for Democratic Action. In the Littauer Building, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Public Meeting of the second annual New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children. The Rev. John La Farge, S. J., of the staff of the magazine "America," will speak on "Christian Humanism and Christian Eugenics." In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, at 8 p. m.

Lecture. "Roads to a Just Peace" at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College. The speakers will be Devere Allen and Cesar Saerchinger. Alumnae Hall, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public for 25 cents.

Concert of Instrument and Voice. Dorle Alviani, vocalist, Sarjis Kurkjian, violinist, and Wilfred Hathaway, pianist. At the Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8:15 p. m.

Friday

Hoop rolling and decorated hoop championships under the joint auspices of the Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. 100 girls will roll their hoops over courses of 25, 50, and 100 yards. In addition to the races, prizes will be awarded to the girls exhibiting the most beautifully decorated hoops. Contests will take place on Boston Common opposite West Street at 10:30 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Tapestries II" will be discussed by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Free Public Lecture. The "Monroe Doctrine Today." Prof. Dexter Perkins of the University of Rochester, Harvard Union, 4 p. m.

Amusement Timetable Page: 14
Radio Timetable Page: 16

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight, clearing late tonight or early Friday morning; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 60; moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest late tonight.

Maine: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight, clearing Friday and in southwest portion tonight; slightly cooler Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with showers this afternoon and tonight, clearing late tonight; Friday fair; slightly cooler Friday and in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Clearing and cooler tonight; Friday fair; slightly cooler in south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers this afternoon and tonight, clearing late tonight or early Friday morning; cooler in the interior tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest late tonight and backing to west Friday afternoon; weather overcast with showers, clearing late tonight or early Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	67	New York	68	78
Chicago	64	77	Norfolk	73	79
Denver	61	86	Philadelphia	71	84
Los Angeles	63	85	St. Louis	68	86
Miami	79	88	San Francisco	55	69
New Orleans	77	87	Washington	73	83

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 17, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:57 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 7:23 a. m.; height 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MORE telephones on the job in New England

MORE telephones for people in homes — for busier business — for defense. Hundreds of new telephones installed every day! Your telephone company now has over 1,300,000 telephones in service. It is handling an average of over six and a half million calls a day. It has more than 21,000 people working hard to give you 24-hour telephone service that's the best telephone service in the world at the lowest possible cost.

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Vermont Folk Festival Ranges All the Way From Quilting to Folk Dances

Jack Gould

Scenes Such as These Will Be Seen When Plainfield Festival Gets Under Way Aug. 11

(1) Mary B. Maxham of Worcester, Vermont, is typical of many Vermonters who are doing odd jobs like this, whose work will be seen at the Vermont Folk Festival next month. (2) Sarah Coburn of Plainfield puts the finishing touches on a quilt that will be on sale at the festival in August, and neighbors crowd her living room to watch her deft fingers. (3) Turning the center in Hull's Victory. These Plainfield dancers brush up on their steps in hopes of winning a festival prize. (4) The milk can is Vermont's symbol of prosperity, and it makes a fine mixing bowl for the beverage. This shows the refreshment activity at last year's Vermont Folk Festival, and Mrs. Etta Davidson with the inevitable Vermont maple sugar paddle.

Folk Festival to Mark Vermont Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., July 17—As Vermont's Sesquicentennial summer gets under way, and town after town presents its own version of the State-wide celebration, one highpoint will be the tenth annual Vermont Folk Festival at Plainfield from Aug. 11 to 16.

This will be a gathering of the people of the Green Mountain State, to participate in a week's varied program that ranges from whittling to country dancing, from folk songs to old-time kitchen cookery, from story telling around a make-believe cracker barrel to open air concerts—the whole schedule designed to portray 150 years of gracious living in Vermont.

The significance of the occasion will be somewhat broader than that of specially designed Sesquicentennial programs. The annual folk festival, heretofore reserved mainly for country dancing on the green, has been expanded to include almost all phases of Vermont living.

To expand the program, several State-wide organizations have cooperated, including the Federated Women's Clubs, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Vermont Craftsmen, the Country Dance Society, the Grange, the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, and many another smaller group with more localized significance.

The country dance contest will come on Aug. 13 and will be followed by a public school for country dancing on Aug. 14. Teams from all parts of Vermont enter this contest, some in old-fashioned costumes. They bring their fiddlers and callers, and compete with such dances as Money Musk, Boston Fancy, Hull's Victory, and sometimes a specially learned English or continental folk dance. After the contest, cups and trophies will be awarded to the State champion dance team, the best square dance team, the best caller and orchestra, the best children's team, and others.

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont is to be one of the square-dance judges, and will donate the Governor's Sesquicentennial Cup to the best quadrille dancers. A huge plaque, suitably inscribed, will go to the best caller and orchestra.

Vermont's first official Arts and Crafts Fair will be held all week, sponsored by the Vermont Craftsmen Society and the new State Arts and Crafts Commission. Handiworkers from all over Vermont will bring their wares for exhibition and sale. Looms, spinning wheels, and all old-time textile implements will be operating, men will turn bowls and make their wooden products, and the call has gone out for any man or woman who can make anything of typical Vermont design and origin to come and add to the occasion.

Hooked rugs, hand-woven souvenirs, novelties of all sorts will be brought together in the State's first official effort to take advantage of the current world situation when American-made novelties are in demand.

Folk drama, folk singing, a young artists' day, a Farm Bureau get-together with a whole program of Vermont amusements, a concert by a nationally known folk singer, other concerts and entertainments which include puppet shows by the famous Plainfield Little Theater will round out the program. The entire schedule avoids the spectacular and the carnival, it is designed simply to observe the Sesquicentennial in a typically Vermont fashion, quietly, seriously, and with attention to the goodnesses of living among the hills of Vermont during the past century and a half.

For the most part, the events will be on the Goddard College campus, but some events, such as the huge public dinners and suppers to be held in the village, will be in Plainfield. The country dance program will be held on the lawn, and it is interesting that the Country Dance Association, in the ten years it has held this competition, has never had a rainy day.

Party Saturday Of Essex Society

One of the attractions of this week along the Bay State's North Shore will be the lawn party of the Essex Historical Society, in that old ship building town, Saturday, from 3 o'clock on. It will be held on the grounds of the new home of the Society on Main Street, Essex Center on automobile route 121.

Fancy and useful articles will be on sale in rustic booths, and a buffet supper will be served from 5 to 7 p. m.

The proceeds will be used for the renovation and restoration of the Society's house, which was built in the early 1800's, and contains many interesting features, including several fire places, a large brick oven, and an artistic buffet closet as well as much fine panelling.

Two More States Enter Potato Picking Contest

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 16 (AP)—Massachusetts and Vermont have joined New York in accepting Gov. Sumner Sewall's challenge to 10 Northeastern States to stack their best potato-pickers against Maine contestants in the northeastern championship Sept. 19 at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

New York accepted last week. At least four other States were expected to enter contestants. Each State will conduct elimination contests to choose two, each to battle for top honors.

Seven New Defense Courses Are Offered by Dartmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Seven new defense courses for the coming year are listed in the first of a series of national defense bulletins which Dartmouth College has mailed to all students and their parents.

The courses cover map interpretation, mathematics for military service, electronics, tests and measurement for military personnel, modern war strategy, power politics and democratic thought. In addition, evening defense courses for qualified undergraduates will be given by the engineering and business schools at Dartmouth as part of the defense training program of the U. S. Office of Education.

In a letter introducing the Dartmouth defense bulletins, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, advises students to balance short-run and long-run objectives in their studies at the present time

"American college students are now preparing not only for immediately prospective military service," declares Dr. Hopkins, "they are, as always, preparing, too, for a long life in some profession or business and for long-term citizenship in a world which will make the utmost demands on its citizenry for intelligence and social responsibility.

"As a general proposition, it is my strong belief that students will do well to await a call to service rather than to volunteer. The farther one has progressed in his education, the more valuable he will be to his country when the call comes."

Artificial Butter Makes Gains in Japan

War conditions have resulted in expanding sharply Japan's synthetic butter industry, according to Harold P. Smith, region manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

While the latest available statistics, covering 1938, show that in that year Japanese artificial butter production totaled 7,580,000 pounds valued at about $470,000, the Japanese authorities estimate that in 1939, production was stepped up about 70 per cent, and that a further substantial gain occurred in 1940.

Highest grades of Japanese synthetic butter are made from vegetable oils, soya bean oil being the most important, followed by peanut oil, cottonseed oil, and coconut oil. Products of a lower grade are also made from various fish oils, of which sardine oil is the most widely employed. Due to an augmented local demand, and increased export trade, a definite shortage of natural butter is reported in Japan.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Banana Trade

Banana production in Guatemala is recovering, and April production was higher than that of any recent month, though not quite up to normal. April exports were 663,442 stems, against 376,238 stems in March.

Cuban Trade

Export trade of Cuba in March reached a value of $17,109,511, the highest monthly total recorded in the last three years with the single exception of September, 1939. The February, 1941, exports were valued at $12,072,394 and in March, 1940, at $16,078,839. Of the March, 1941, export trade, the United States took 94 per cent. The increased value of Cuba's exports in that month, it is pointed out, was due chiefly to the higher price of sugar prevailing in the American market, although the volume of sugar shipments was less than the figure for March of 1940.

Spain's New Bridge

What is said to be the first large bridge constructed in Spain by the electric welding process, has been constructed over the Ebro River in that country. It has three spans supported by box girders, and arched superstructures with a total length of 543 feet. The overall width of the bridge is 35.7 feet, the roadway being 21.3 feet and the sidewalks 5.7 feet. Use of electrical welding is believed to have resulted in a saving in the final cost of about 20 per cent. Total cost amounted to about $131,000.

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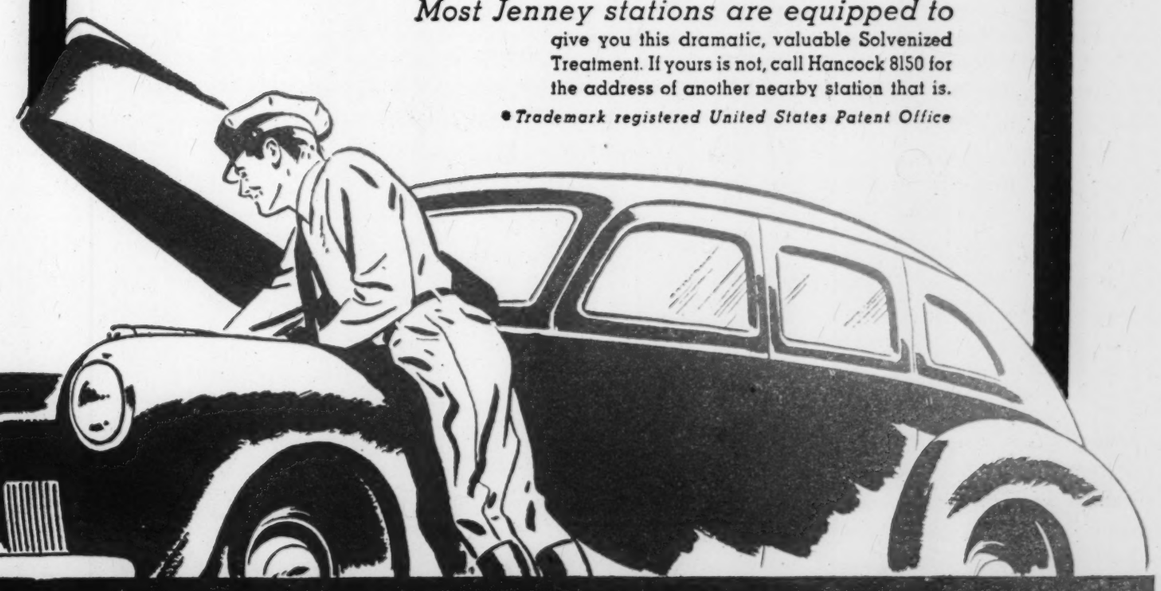


JENNEY

SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO GASOLINES • SOLVENOIL

Merging of All Social Resources Is Urged to Protect Family Life

Threat to Basic Social Unit Is Declared Never Greater

A pooling of the knowledge and resources of religious leaders, teachers, parents, social workers, and all others who guide youth was urged today by Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, research criminologist, of Harvard Law School, in addressing the second day's session of the Harvard Summer School Conference on "Tomorrow's Children," at Littauer Center.

"The very basis of family life is being threatened as never before," Dr. Glueck warned, and added that "no effort is too great to direct toward saving it. Basically," she continued, "the need is for strengthening the moral climate of the times and for re-weaving into the fabric of community life a faith in the homely virtues."

Some of the forces that have contributed to a gradual weakening of the moral fiber of family and community life were listed by Dr. Glueck as: "Expanding industrialization and urbanization, the discouragements following the last war, the prohibition era with its wholesale evasions of law, the growth of cheap commercialized recreations which cater to the lowest tastes and impulses, the recent industrial depression with its resulting wholesale unemployment, and the increasing mobility which has prevented rooting in neighborhood life.

A Grim Recording

"It is difficult to draw the line between cause and effect," Dr. Glueck continued, "but at least we must record the increasing divorce rate (including the poor man's version of this, which is separation or desertion), the increase in drinking with its consequent lowering of inhibitions, the weakening filial ties, and the growing antagonism between youth and their elders.

"All these conditions have contributed to the deep insecurity, uncertainty, and frustration of 'modern youth' in their personal and social relationships," said Dr. Glueck, adding that "into this setting has been thrust preparation for war.

"Over a million young men are now in training for various branches of military service and thousands are concentrated in single areas. . . . Most of them, new to military life, and many even new to any kind of group life, are being faced with the necessity of making all kinds of personal and social adjustments which they have never before been called upon to make."

Thinks War Necessary

Other speakers at today's session were Dr. Philip Solomon of Harvard Medical School and Dr. Douglas A. Thom of the Tufts Medical School.

Speaking on "Children in the War Environment," Dr. Solomon declared that children "should be instructed that war is necessary," but that they should be checked in acquiring traits such as a lust for killing, a passion for hatred, or a zest for villifying the enemy.

"We wage the war in sorrow," he said, "but firmly and vigorously in the conviction that justice is on our side. The enemy soldier has the same conviction about his side. He is misled by his leaders, but he fights loyally and honorably for what he thinks is right."

Dr. Thom, in his address on "The Morals of Youth in Wartime," declared that "the most important thing that can happen to the youth of America is to give them the feeling that they are needed, that they have a contribution to make in this national emergency that is of vital importance."

NEWS ITEM- BOSTON- BAKERY STRIKE NOW IN 3RD WEEK.
HONEY, FIX ME UP A FEW SANDWICHES— I'M ON PICKET DUTY TODAY
CAN'T— WE HAVE NO BREAD
BAKERY DRIVERS ON STRIKE
WELL, JUST GIVE ME A PIECE OF PIE THEN
CAN'T— NO PIE SINCE THE STRIKE
WELL, HOW ABOUT A PIECE OF CAKE?
CAN'T— NO CAKE SINCE THE STRIKE
THIS IS THE HEIGHT OF IMPOSITION!
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

That Is What the Public Is Inclined to Think, Too

Aircraft Firm Raises Pay In Three Plants

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17 (AP)—Wage increases which company officials said would boost payrolls $4,200,000 annually have been granted to more than 25,000 employees in the United Aircraft Corporation's three manufacturing divisions.

An increase in one division—the Hamilton Standard Propellers plant at East Hartford—resulted from the signing yesterday of an agreement with Lodge 743, International Association of Machinists (A. F. L.), representing 4,000 employees.

The other divisions are not covered by union contracts, but company officials said raises, together with other benefits in the Hamilton agreement, would be given in the Pratt and Whitney Engine plant, East Hartford, employing 18,000, the Vought-Sikorsky aircraft division at Stratford, employing 3,900, and the propeller division's Pawcatuck factory, employing 650.

The increases in hourly base rates—the third in seven months which have added a total of $8,600,000 annually to pay envelopes—were 10 cents at Hamilton, including the Pawcatuck factory, 10 cents for Pratt and Whitney workers not participating in a group bonus plan and five cents for those under the plan, and 7½ cents at Vought-Sikorsky.

Because an "additional wage-salary plan" was discontinued at Hamilton and Vought-Sikorsky, officials said, the average net increase in the three divisions would be approximately five cents an hour.

Starting rates for male employees — 60 cents at Hamilton and Pratt and Whitney and 55 cents at Vought-Sikorsky — remained unchanged.

Among other provisions of the Hamilton agreement which were extended to the other divisions were an increase in the rate premium for second and third shift workers from 5 to 7½ cents an hour, eight hours' pay for 6½ hours' work on the third shift, and double time instead of time and one-half on Sundays and recognized holidays.

'Stop Patting Ourselves On Back'—Mrs. R.

"The healthiest thing we can do for our Nation is to be dissatisfied with what is wrong with the Nation and to stop patting ourselves on the back," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared last night.

Addressing an audience of more than 2,000 at the second annual New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, she asserted the American people "have got to have the ability to stand up against all kinds of strain, no matter what comes."

"The other thing is the belief that your country is worth struggling for and unless democracy strives and moves forward it isn't any better than any other form of government and it is not worth dying or living for," she said.

"We have a personal responsibility to keep going every day. I am not afraid and you need never be afraid of our national morale; we need not be fearful of fascist and communist propaganda as long as we all do our job in a democracy."

Speaking on "Family Well-Being and National Morale," she urged that young people be brought up with a knowledge of their country and of its position in world affairs.

Recalling a recent student meeting at which a group of college girls admitted knowing nothing of the food stamp plan, Mrs. Roosevelt blamed the parents. "What kind of a home is it that lets youngsters grow up to be 17, 18 and 19 years old and know so little about the country?" she asked. "You don't get much in the way of national morale out of this kind of a home. We have many problems but we are one country and one people. We have to know what our people have to face in different parts of the country."

Child Labor Problem Enters the Harvests

Child labor would probably eliminate the defense-caused shortage of pickers for New England's harvests, but the United States Children's Bureau hopes it will not be necessary.

At least that is the hope expressed in Boston today by Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, regional consultant for the industrial division of the Bureau. Mrs. Blodgett is here from Washington to check on reports that child labor may be used to fill the gaps in the harvesting army, and that schools may be closed in the fall to allow the children to help. On a tour of New England States, the consultant visited Connecticut first. She leaves for Maine today.

Mrs. Blodgett said she was working with Federal wage-hour inspectors and State officials on the use of minors in the fields, and particularly on their proposed use during the school seasons.

Standards of the Children's Bureau coincide with provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the law behind the wage-hour division, she said. These provide for a 14-year age minimum and a three-hour day, six days a week, for minors in school who are hired to pick crops produced for interstate commerce.

Law Has Teeth

The law has teeth in it, she pointed out. There is a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine and a year in prison, she added.

But here is what is bothering the Children's Bureau. "The law applies only during the time the State requires the child's attendance in school," Mrs. Blodgett said. "If one or any of the States closed the schools in order to help out with the harvests, we could do nothing to prevent hiring of children at any age or for any length of time during a day."

What is the Bureau's reaction to announcements that high school principals in Massachusetts are in sympathy with closing the schools during the September apple harvests?, she was asked. "Oh, we hope Massachusetts won't do it," the Washington official replied quickly. "We always look on Massachusetts as foremost in child care and education, with the best schools and training and the traditions of Horace Mann."

Apparently there are a few bright spots on the horizon, however. The Bureau has a counter-proposal in States where the labor shortage demands emergency treatment. "State and school officials can maintain their standards by setting an age limit below which children would have to stay in school," said Mrs. Blodgett.

Enter Agreement

"Or the producers might enter into a 'gentlemen's agreement' to hire minors only above a certain age," the speaker added. "This has been done by Connecticut's largest producer association during the vacation season, barring children under 14 from the fields. They haven't signed the agreement this year yet, though," she went on, her anxiety returning.

"New Jersey," she said, "is the only State in the East which has a law governing the age and hours of child employment. Their limits are lower than the Bureau's standards, with a 12-year minimum and a 10-hour day, but it is a step forward. Other States, of course, have enacted age minimums for children working during the school season.

"This labor shortage is not confined to New England," she concluded. "New York fruit growers have also reported that the defense boom has taken their pickers to the factories."

Mrs. Blodgett's home is a New England city, in Providence, R. I. She joined the Federal Government's services in 1933, working with the NRA. Later, with the passing of NRA, she served with the Consumer's League, which is also active in the child welfare field. In 1938, Mrs. Blodgett became affiliated with the Children's Bureau, and has worked there ever since, a specialist on New England problems.—D. McC.

End of Strike In Baking Line Appears Near

Greater Boston's 19-day bread strike appeared nearer solution today as representatives of the bakers, inside workers, and drivers convened at the State House with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Following a conference last night with all interested groups State Commissioner of Labor James T. Moriarty said that "considerable progress" had been made. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said that prospects of an early settlement of the dispute were "much brighter."

"The inside workers and the employers are not too far apart in their proposals," General Cole said. "There appears to be some hope that they may be able to settle the matter today."

Assuming an agreement is reached today between the inside workers and the bakery operators it appeared likely that the strike would terminate by the end of the week. The drivers, who began the strike June 27, are expected to meet within a day or two to consider an arbitration proposal which their negotiating committee has agreed to submit to them.

Housewives, who have been put to it to find bread, will welcome the settlement. In some sections bread has been brought from as far away as Nashua, N. H. One suburban retailer said he was buying bread from anyone who came to his store with a load in order that his customers could be supplied.

Availability of bread at chain stores and at independent bakeshops has lessened the stringency during the past two weeks but there has been a considerable shortage, compared with the usual supply.

There has been little violence in connection with the strike. A few trucks have been stopped and loads dumped into the streets, and window smashing occurred yesterday in the South End, and police were called to set up guard at three small independent shops.

Tobey Condemns 'Push Into War'

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Senator Charles Tobey, (R) of New Hampshire, declared last night that "the interventionist leaders of the Nation are using subtle propaganda, deceit and misrepresentation to push the American people into the war."

"I sincerely want Britain to win and I detest Hitler and his philosophy," he said in a speech prepared for a Columbia radiocast. "Let us give England all aid possible, but I am under conviction that the best interests of the American people demand that America stay out of this war."

Oelrichs Mansion Bought by Actress

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Rose Cliff, wite marble mansion showplace which reputedly cost $2,000,000 to build, has been sold at auction to Mrs. Anita Niesen, of New York, who said she made the purchase for her daughter, Gertrude Niesen, singer and actress.

Constructed for the late Mrs. Herman Oelrichs in 1902 by architect Stanford White, the mansion sold yesterday for $21,000, about one-seventh of its assessed valuation.

Furnishings, including an organ once listed at $100,000, will be sold separately.

Scene of many brilliant social affairs, including one party attended by 400 guests and costing Mrs. Oelrichs $30,000, the mansion was 22 master rooms and an ornate ballroom.

Augustus Saint Gaudens designed the courtyard, a reproduction of La Petite Trainon at Versailles.

Sunday Food Bill Loses

A bill to repeal an old blue law barring the sale of food on Sunday was killed in the Massachusetts Senate recently by a tie vote of 14 to 14.

Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, contended that the measure, if passed, would "let down the bar against the sale of general food on Sunday and would open the doors of hundreds of chiseling food shops."

Rye Beach Green Light Really Is a Mystery

RYE BEACH, N. H., July 17 (AP)—A green light gleams this week atop the Farragut Players' Theater.

It denotes a Shakespearean influence, though the production is a modern mystery, "Ladies in Retirement."

Shakespeare reputedly flew a red banner atop the Globe Theater in London when one of his comedies was playing and a black one for his tragedies.

The Farragut Players decided green would be a good color for mysteries, but next week the light will be red when a comedy is presented.

Both Parties Claim Credit For New Laws in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17—Republicans and Democrats have been indulging in a "who killed Cock Robin" debate on the accomplishments and the failures of the 1941 General Assembly.

Republican State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley started it with a review of the session, crediting the Republicans with most of the legislation that was adopted. Governor Hurley went on the air for half an hour to do the same for the Democrats. Mr. Bradley, he charged, was "drawing on fancy for his facts."

House Speaker Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., and House Majority Leader William L. Hadden had the final word. They, too, used a half hour of radio time. Governor Hurley, they said, had offered the "unwholesome" political philosophy that the sessions of the General Assembly are "designed now for the nourishment of the Democratic Party."

Legislative Review

All the speech-making is in preparation for another political campaign a year or more hence, yet this raking over of the dying embers of the session has served to review for the people of Connecticut what the General Assembly did and did not do.

A new airport for the army at Windsor Locks, a State Defense Council that now is collecting aluminum pots and holding schools for air raid wardens, a new milk control law that is getting slowly into operation, lower rates for extension of electric light lines in rural areas, establishment of a savings bank life insurance system—these were catalogued with varying claims for credit.

Increased benefits for recipients of old age assistance, acceptance of Federal aid for dependent children, increasing benefits for unemployment compensation, establishment of three new trade schools, a statewide juvenile court system, the placing of Common Pleas Court judges on circuit—these were listed as social and economic gains.

All parties to the debate, frankly political as it was, have given the General Assembly credit for important work. As for the bills that one party proposed and the other party tabled, they will be up again in the session of 1943.

Police Radio

Connecticut State Police gave their new frequency modulation radio system a thorough trial in traffic control on the Fourth of July week-end, and were well pleased with the results. Long hours of waiting in traffic jams and thousands of overheated motors were averted for week-end travelers. Other policemen, miles away, began diverting traffic into previously arranged by-passes.

The Connecticut police had receivers and transmitters in 225 of their automobiles, larger transmitters in their 10 stations. An officer in any car can talk to any other car or to any station within range of his transmitter. By relays the system blankets the State. Frequency modulation cuts out the interference of local static and gives the police an unimpeded channel for their broadcasts.

It will not be frequency modulation, but motorists on Connecticut highways will get some service on traffic information, too. Starting this past week-end State Police are providing traffic bulletins to nine broadcasting stations in the state, to be put on the air at intervals Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They will report where traffic is heaviest, where it is light, and suggest alternate routes to avoid congestion.

Rent Control

One of the legislative measures that failed was a State rent control act, proposed by the Governor In Hartford there are indications that such a statute would be welcomed now. Real estate dealers have organized their own rent committee and informed Mayor T. J. Spellacy that they will "police" the membership of the Real Estate Board in an effort to maintain fair rents. The Board of Aldermen has a rent committee, also. Now the Mayor has a letter from Price Administrator Leon Henderson expressing the hope that he will appoint a quasi-official committee on the same subject. The Mayor referred the matter to the Board of Aldermen. All concerned seem agreed that without legislation, none of these groups has any authority to control rents.

Ankle Socks

State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher is a diplomat. When girl employees of the department petitioned for permission to wear ankle socks to work, the commissioner excused himself. He had, he said, "complete confidence in the good judgment" of his employees. If they thought it was all right to wear ankle socks, it was all right with him.

Dr. Rowley Rises To Defense of Dogs

Speaking for friends who cannot speak for themselves, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society, issued a statement today deploring a ruling of Judge Dennis O'Brien of Omaha last Saturday that a motorist who hits a dog and fails to stop is innocent of leaving the scene of an accident.

"The humane laws of Massachusetts and many other states," said the Humane Society President, require that a driver striking a dog make known his identity at the scene of the accident to the owner or to the police and, failing to do so, the driver may be charged with hit-and-run driving."

"Offenders when convicted may be forced to pay heavy penalties and suffer the loss of their drivers' license."

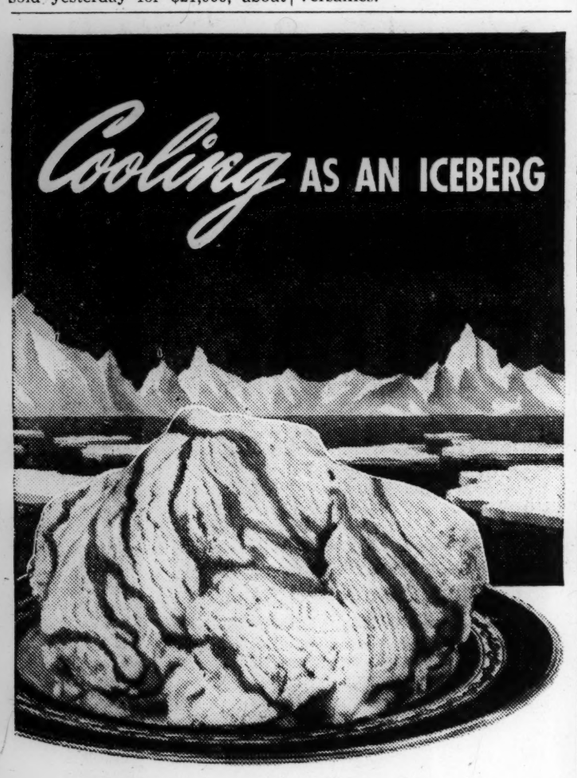
"Humane Societies and lovers of animals generally have labored diligently since before the turn of the century," Dr. Rowley pointed out, "to establish justice and compassion for all dumb animals, and it is most disturbing to find a Justice who is unwilling to acknowledge the rights of animals."

NYA Is Training Boys for Defense

Massachusetts farm boys and those from small towns are being recruited for a six months' defense training course by the National Youth Administration, it was disclosed today by John L. Donovan, State NYA Administrator.

A group of 125 boys already have gone into residence in Alumnae Hall, Springfield College, and about 100 more are expected to be enrolled next week for training in machine shops and factories in the Springfield manufacturing area, where a shortage of skilled machine workers is reported.

Mr. Donovan said the training is designed to give the boys skilled, or semi-skilled, status in defense industries.



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Annual Indian Fete at Banff Of Special Note This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta, July 17—Looking toward the south from where the Stony Indians are camped for their annual three-day Banff Celebration, beginning today, Mt. Rundle looms up with a wide sweep of that country traveled 100 years ago by the Rev. Robert Terrill Rundle of the Wesleyan Church of England. He was sent out to minister to those tribes along the Bow River which included these Stonys, though his "parish" also embraced other and far distant groups. An extract from Dr. Rundle's journal reads:

"April 19, 1841, we reached the Bow River about three o'clock. The chiefs went ahead to tell of my arrival. A white horse was brought me to ride on into camp. I was met by the principal chiefs. I never had such a task of shaking hands to perform."

Dr. Rundle, who found that the Stonys enjoyed singing, records that he spent much time teaching them that art and was greatly impressed on hearing some of the females singing a beautiful song in Cree, and visitors this year at Banff will hear descendants of those Indians of Dr. Rundle, sing the same song during the evening program.

Honor Friend of Indians

So the citizens of Banff are paying homage to this Christian stalwart and feel it fitting that his name should be perpetuated in a majestic mountain whose roots go as deep into the ground as the roots of his religion of love and mercy penetrated this country for miles around.

The Indians and those in charge of Indian Days at Banff are agreed that this will be one of the best celebrations possible, both to honor Dr. Rundle as well as to turn their thoughts from war for a few hours. As Director Norman Luxton says:

"Because there is a war on and we are fighting in every manner and form for our very existence, is no reason to stop our recreations and pleasures; we figure that without those fun moments we would all become so terribly depressed we would lose the war before we shot all our bolts."

There is the morning parade the first day to the Banff Spring Hotel, where the Stonys are judged for their costumes, then follow the afternoon field sports near where they are camping, and again every evening they come to the hotel grounds for their outdoor program of songs and ceremonials.

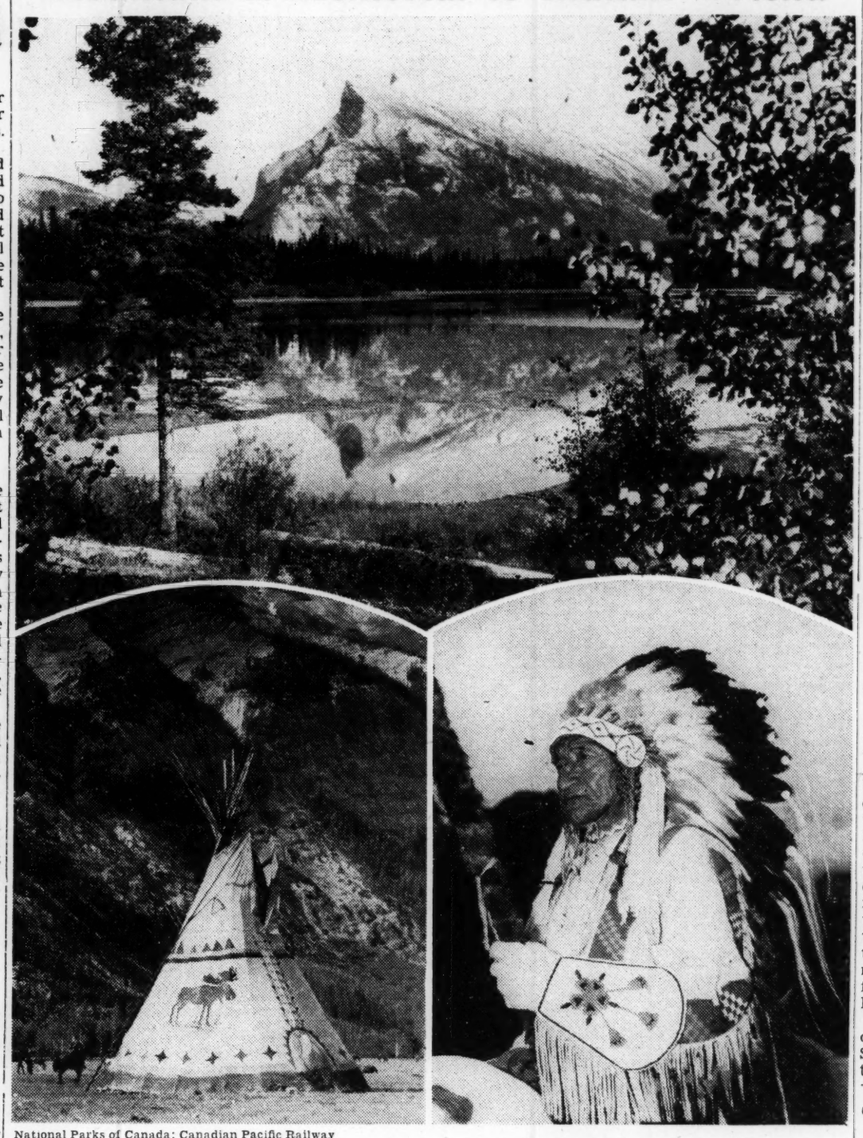
Some Interesting Events

The field sports include a unique event, when each Indian starts out on horseback holding a bundle and rides around the course, but before reaching his goal, the contents of that bundle, no matter how ludicrous, must be put on, even though he comes in wearing one of his wife's dresses. Again the mounted Indians start out dressed as cowboys but return as chiefs—feathers, headdress, and war paint, and that change must be made while riding—no stop allowed.

There are visitors from the Blackfeet, Sarcees, and Crees and they love the mountains as much as Dr. Rundle, who wrote concerning that majestic peak which perpetuates his name:

"The clouds may descend and envelope it at times and the storms may strike and bluster, but it stands unshaken, a witness of the unchanging love of the Creator and Father of mankind."

Mountain Is Memorial to Indians' Friend



National Parks of Canada; Canadian Pacific Railway

Stony Indians Make Gay at Banff, Alberta

Top: Mt. Rundle in Banff National Park named after the Rev. Robert Terrill Rundle who first explored the region in 1841.

Lower left: Typical of the village of tepees of the Stony Indians at Banff on the annual Indian Day.

Lower right: Joe Calfchild, an Indian of the plains in full dress.

U. S. Surpasses Germany in Soviet Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States apparently has been transacting more business with Soviet Russia since 1936 than Germany has, in spite of the historic Russo-German trade pact of 1939, according to a study by the National Geographic Society.

"Russia has been selling Uncle Sam ermine in exchange for oil refining equipment, manganese ore and platinum for shoe-sole leather, licorice root for brass and cooper," The Society says. "In 1940, in spite of the American embargo on shipments to Russia of airplanes and machine tools, the total U. S.-U. S. S. R. commerce exceeded $100,000,000 in value. The United States has had a favorable trade balance, selling Russia four times as much as she has bought. The value of 1940 sales to Russia was half again as great as in 1939.

"This Russo-American commerce founded largely on fur and metals, grew in 1937 to give the United States first place as a source of Soviet imports. In 1936 only, Germany held that foremost rank; for the two years before that, Great Britain. From 1936, through the first half of 1939, both Great Britain and the United States surpassed Germany in buying Russian exports.

"The scant information available about Russo-German trade since then, under the trade pact concluded just before the outbreak of war, has been interpreted by United States trade experts to indicate that the German anticipation of increased shipments from Russia was not realized. Records of train and ship movements between the two countries are pointed out as further proof. Another indication of no Russo-German trade increase, as cited by authorities, is the U. S. S. R.'s purchase in the United States during 1940 of manufactures previously obtained from Germany—pipe for oil pipe lines, for instance.

"For high-grade manganese, one of the key metals in the United States defense program, Russia is the chief source of American imports. On an average, every ton of common steel requires about 14 pounds of manganese. More than a third of the manganese ore purchased abroad reaches the United States from the Chiaturi deposits in Soviet Georgia normally traveling by way of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles.

"Nearly all the 'Persian' lamb imported into the United States for fur coats hails from Russia. None of it comes from Persia. Most of it originates east of the Caspian Sea, south of the desert of Kyzyl Kum, in the Uzbek S. S. Republic. This curly black fleece is the principal United States import from the U. S. S. R., amounting to $5,000,000 a year.

"Furs make up more than half of American imports from Russia. The snowy expanses of Siberia yield an abundance of fox fur of Arctic white and the royal pelt of ermine (the white weasel), as well as squirrel fur of steel-blue cast. Of these furs the U. S. S. R. is the world's leading exporter.

"Licorice root and some belladonna, are among the less vital American imports from the U. S. S. R. The small-quantity items on the imports list include caraway seeds and platinum, flax, asbestos, and dandelion roots.

"In return, the U. S. S. R. buys from the United States quantities of supplies such as wheat and gasoline for Siberian settlements, since Pacific shipping is more convenient and less expensive than the long haul over the Trans-Siberian Railway. The bulk of the imports, however, feeds Soviet industry, with oil-well and steel-mill equipment, machine tools, engines, and other metal manufactures."

Films Sold to Reds By 20th Century-Fox

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif., July 17

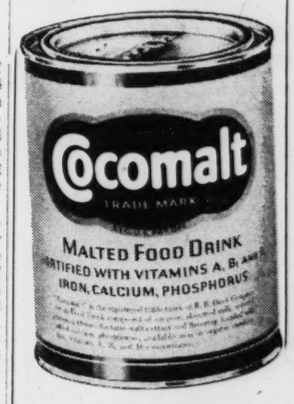
The 20th Century-Fox studio has just sold Russia three feature productions in its first such deal with the Soviet Government.

Irving Maas, of the studio's foreign department, disclosed the sale yesterday. He told a company sales meeting that "war-beleaguered nations are hungry for entertainment and the people swarm to theaters to fill this need."

Hollywood pictures are on the preferential list of imports of every warring country except those of the Axis, he said.

The 20th Century - Fox movies sold to Soviet are: "Under Your Spell" with Lawrence Tibbett (an old one); "Three Musketeers" with the Ritz Brothers, and "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche.

ACCORDING TO YOUR STANDARDS



R. B. DAVIS COMPANY
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Supply Link Lost to Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 16 (AP)—The German invasion of Russia has cut the Nazis off from a storehouse they have been drawing on heavily—South America.

The Germans always were big customers of this Continent, and when the British war blockade cut off their direct contact across the Atlantic, there was a big increase in South American purchases by Japan, which could forward supplies to Germany over Russia's trans-Siberian railroad.

The importance of these supplies to Germany may be gauged by the efforts of the United States to negotiate agreements with South American nations to control exports of war materials.

No one but key men in Germany, Japan and Russia knows exactly how much of these Japanese purchases reached Germany, but export figures of South American nations show that Japanese buying shot upward with the start of the European war.

Informed quarters here say they do not see how Japanese purchases now can reach Germany because routes other than the trans-Siberian railroad are under British control.

Tungsten, mixed with steel to put a cutting edge on armament-making tools, is pointed out by metals experts as an example of vital war material carried over this route and cut off when Russian-German co-operation ceased.

Japan has bought large quantities of tungsten in Bolivia and Argentina through exporters who say a large part of the shipments were destined for Germany.

Nitrates, copper and tin, also useful for war purposes, have gone to Japan from Peru and Chile. Other vital materials for precision instruments—platinum, mica, rock crystal and diamonds—have been obtained by Japan in Colombia and Brazil.

Canada Recruits 34,625 for Army

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP)—Canada's first national recruiting campaign, which opened May 12, produced 34,625 active army enlistments up to July 15, to meet an original call for about 32,000 men, Defense Minister James L. Ralston said yesterday.

The Minister said there had been about 48,000 volunteers for active army service but many were rejected because of the physical requirements.

From May 12 to July 12 more than 15,500 men enlisted in the Navy and Air Force.

Although the official campaign, as such, ended yesterday the appeal for recruits will go on steadily, Colonel Ralston said.

Canadians to Study U. S. Armored Cars

OTTAWA, July 17 (AP)—From 300 to 400 officers and men who will be part of the 5th Canadian (armored) Division will go to the United States to obtain advance information on certain components of armored fighting vehicles which will come to Canada from the United States, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston said last night.

Officers have come to Canada from the United Kingdom to assist in instruction in armored fighting vehicles and officers and other ranks were being sent to the United Kingdom to obtain further knowledge of armored units' operations there.

McReynolds 'Adopts' 33 British Children

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Henry J. Allen, Chairman of the British Child Aid Committee of the Save the Children Federation, said last night that James C. McReynolds, retired Supreme Court Justice, had "adopted" 33 British children who have lost their homes in the war.

The children, he said, included 14 girls from one to eleven years of age and 19 boys from one to fourteen.

In a letter transmitting his check for support of the children, Mr. McReynolds proposed that Mr. Allen raise a fund of $10,000,000 for child aid work and offered to be one of a 1,000 persons donating $10,000 each.

Americans, paying $30 a year for maintenance, have adopted 9,000 "blitzed babies," Mr. Allen said.

New Army Rank Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate legislation to create a new grade of chief warrant officer in the Army. The officers would receive $175 a month, plus allowances.

Churchill: Debate on Power

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill's decision to have the House of Commons debate anew Great Britain's war production may lead to a division of his powers, informed political observers said today.

Statements criticizing British war production have caused serious harm abroad, Mr. Churchill said in his Tuesday address before the House, but he promised another day of discussion soon at which the Government would be prepared to answer its critics. The House debated the matter two days last week following reports of chaos in airplane production, especially the servicing of American-built planes shipped to England for assembly.

The new debate was expected to bring into the open some of the underground criticism of Mr. Churchill heard in London and occasionally voiced in the press. The principal charge made against Mr. Churchill is that he has taken so much work himself that no single problem receives his full attention.

Some commentators expect a division of his powers, they said, with more emphasis placed on production under Lord Beaverbrook.

'True Bill' Persuades Tax-Resisting Voter

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17 (AP)—Leslie W. Bailey, described by Victor Anderson, United States Attorney, as a businessman who had said he would not pay his income tax so long as the Roosevelt Administration was in office, surrendered voluntarily yesterday under a Federal indictment.

The indictment alleged four counts for failing to pay an income tax.

Mr. Bailey, head of the Bailey Food Merchandising Company, and general manager of a Midwest chain store system, the C. Thomas Food Stores, appeared voluntarily in Federal Court, posted $2,500 bond and was ordered to appear July 23 at a special term of court.

WHO DID IT FIRST?

TENNIS WAS FIRST BROUGHT TO AMERICA FROM BERMUDA BY MARY OUTERBRIDGE IN 1874. THE FIRST COURT WAS ON STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
FIRST AMERICAN CORD TIRES FOR AUTOMOBILES WERE MADE BY B.F. GOODRICH—ADDED THOUSANDS OF MILES TO TIRE LIFE
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SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

Allies Warmly Received in Beirut; Nazis Seek Transit Through Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, July 17 (AP)—A German bid for the right to send troops across Turkey into the Soviet Caucasus was reported yesterday as a large item in military, diplomatic and economic stresses pulling this country into a new tug-of-war between Germany and Great Britain.

German Ambassador Franz von Papen was reported to have sounded out Turkey on the transport of troops and supplies contingent on a decisive German victory over Russia by September.

Turkish officials were said to have replied that such a question was premature.

Turkey is a non-belligerent ally of Britain but signed a 10-year friendship pact with Germany on June 18, four days before the German-Russian war began.

In addition to the transport request, the Germans were reported striving to double their commercial dealings with Turkey, offering sale of armaments among other things, and to be seeking at premium prices the vital Turkish chrome ore which now goes to Britain.

Countering these efforts, the British were said to be plugging loop-holes in their contract to take all Turkish chrome ore production and to be telling the Turks that U. S. deliveries of war materials make it more likely that Turkey can get arms from Britain than from an industrially-extended Germany.

It was reliably reported that Britain's contract for the entire output of chrome ore would be renewed with the consent of the Ankara Government despite heavy bidding by Germany.

The Nazi envoy, recalling deliveries of the past four years of German armaments to Iran (Persia) via Turkey as a precedent, is reported to have told Ankara officials that Germany would be warmly grateful for permission to provision German forces expected by the Nazis to reach the Soviet oil fields of Baku within two months.

By a Staff Artist

Path to Caucasus?

Black arrow indicates German offensive lines in drive to the Caucasus while white arrow shows Russian defensive possibilities.

(Such a route for German troops and supplies would have to traverse all of European and Asiatic Turkey, a distance of more than 900 miles.)

The German Army command was reported anxious to get a firm foothold on the isthmus between the Black and Caspian Seas before British forces could prepare for a possible thrust up from Iraq. Any Nazi occupation of Baku, it was feared, would be an empty triumph if the German forces were not of imposing strength with secure supply lines.

Germans admitted nervousness over indications of hard fighting in prospect if British Indian divisions continued to arrive in Iraq and advance up the country to the proximity of the northern Iraq-Iran frontier.

British positions in Iraq furnish excellent bases for heavy bombing attacks on the whole Caucasus region from Baku to Batum if the Germans should get that far.

Nazi propagandists in the neutral Middle East countries were reported to be reviving the so-called peace offensive, asserting that Britain could hardly refuse a peace offer once Russia was knocked out.

The British are said to have told questioning neutrals, however, that they hold no thought of compromising despite German hints that Western Europe would be considered in the English sphere if Germany's dominance in the East were acknowledged.

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 17—The easy adaptability of this city's life to Allied occupation is the chief comment of observers today as British and Free French generals, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Georges Catroux, formally receive Vichy and native leaders.

There are no grim silent crowds lining the streets watching the procession and there are no wildly enthusiastic demonstrators. The daily round goes on with populace just thankful that there will be no air raid tonight nor the ominous reverberation of guns down the coast.

With that peculiar gaiety which animates everything the French touch, Beirut is unostentatiously welcoming these Allied victors. A great part of the inhabitants who climbed to shelters in the mountains are drifting back and they are finding a big difference from the static, tradeless town they left.

Perambulating through shops and business centers, hotels, cinemas and bathing beaches are groups from the advance occupying forces. Their receptions have been polite and genial. No distasteful terms have been imposed even on Vichy's army, let alone on the civilians and natives, and one and all are relieved.

Minorities particularly express their gratitude for the liberating entry of the harbingers of a democratic regime. For the Lebanese and the Syrians it foreshadows new hopes that their dreams will be fulfilled. This time they're confident their cause will receive full sympathy and, in point of fact, both the British and Free French already have given every indication that this question will be high on the agenda when normality is restored.

Beirut and other centers haven't had to suffer many privations. The bread situation has been acute and lack has been felt in certain other commodities but all this is being swiftly rectified.

Viewed broadly the victory of the Allies means that Syria has been released from the vise of the British blockade. Apart from opening harbors for ocean-borne merchandise, supervision of commercial traffic via Baghdad — the Aleppo railroads are well in hand while communications with the larders and arsenals of the anti-Nazi world by way of the British controlled Middle East are being extended and readjusted to benefit Syria and the Democracies' strategic position as well.

From the standpoint of many of the Syrian inhabitants, it is a change from one not intolerant regime to another which brings with it peace and food.

RAF Sinks Ship

CAIRO, Egypt, July 17 (AP)—At least one Axis vessel was destroyed yesterday by British bombers in an early morning attack on an Axis convoy off the coast of Libya, the RAF Middle East Command reported.

Two heavy bombs struck an 8,000-ton ship amidships "and completely destroyed it," the communiqué said, and another ship also was damaged by a direct hit.

Heavy RAF bombers were reported to have struck again at airdromes used by the Germans on the Greek mainland and at Heraklelon, on the Island of Crete.

Rescued Nurses Arrive in London

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Six more American Red Cross nurses and seven United States marines rescued from the Netherlands steamship Maasdam, torpedoed in the North Atlantic last month, arrived in London today.

The nurses were Frances Bacon, Farmington, Mich.; Laurine Smith, Hudsonville, Mich.; Mary Ann Sullivan, Boston; Geraldine Shuttleworth, Milton, Mass.; Margaret Malloy, Chicago; and Martha Reis, Wooster, Ohio.

Nine other American nurses who were aboard the Maasdam arrived here July 4. Two of the contingent still are unaccounted for.

On the Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Progress of Fighting in Russia

Points are shown at which the Germans have broken through the Stalin Line in the vicinity of Smolensk and other points to the north and south where the Russians are still holding.

New Russian Decree Puts Political Commissars Back

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—The Soviet Government has reversed the decree of last August by which it abandoned the system of installing a Political Commissar at the headquarters of every regiment and division of the Army to share authority with the military leaders.

The Military Commanders were understood to have protested against the system as detrimental to discipline and military efficiency.

The present decree, issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, states that it has been decided:

"1. To reorganize the administrations and departments of political propaganda into political administrations and political departments of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

"2. To introduce in all regiments, divisions, staffs, military schools and Red Army institutions the office of Political Commissar and in companies, batteries and squadrons the office of Political Instructor.

"3. To approve regulations on military in regiments and divisions of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army."

Soviet War's One Certainty

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

The fourth week of Hitler's supposed six-weeks timetable for smashing Russian resistance is waning with only one thing certain about the titanic struggle: no conclusive German victory is yet in sight.

Even by Berlin's account, Red Armies are still intact and fighting. There has been no collapse in the north under the Nazi-Finnish thrusts from the Arctic to the Baltic. In the south no irreparable breach has been carved in Russia's defenses spanning the Continent from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Many days ago the Germans forecast victories that would stagger the world's imagination, but the predictions remain unfulfilled. Berlin's recent statements about "desperate" Russian counter-attacks repulsed on many fronts refute German claims of confusion, dismay and impending disintegration in Russian ranks.

All of that may come. In fact, the day's gist of war news contains some somber items from the Russian viewpoint. Chief of these is a Moscow communiqué acknowledging that the Germans have advanced to the vicinity of Smolensk, which is only 230 miles short of Moscow.

Even before this communiqué was issued there had been indications that Nazis in the Vitebsk and Mogliev sectors, north and south respectively of the great eastward bend of the Dnieper River at Orsha, were striving to thrust forward to Smolensk.

Smolensk is a vitally important rail and road junction supporting a sector of the Dnieper River defense system. Its capture or isolation by forward-lunging Panzer divisions would carry them a long step toward Moscow, and probably disrupt the whole Dnieper front for the Russians.

In this north-central area and in the companion German drive toward Kiev in the Novograd-Volynsk-Zhitomir sector lie the greatest danger of crushing disaster for Russian armies. Unquestionably the 300 miles of front from Vitebsk to Zhitomir is held by the flower of the Red Army. A repetition there of the successful Nazi entrapment that took place in the first phases of the great battle west and north of the Pripet Marshes could shatter the whole Russian defense concept, perhaps destroy even the possibility of successful "scorched earth" withdrawal on the whole front.

That the Soviet High Command recognizes that danger is obvious. The reported Russian counter-attack to retake towns west of the Dnieper, on a narrow front between Rogachev and Zhlobin is of prime strategic importance. It was delivered two score miles or so south of the Nazi thrust at Mogliev.

Its northern flank is well protected by marshy ground from a German turning movement southward from Mogliev. If it has speared 20 miles or so west of the Dnieper, as Moscow claims, it is dangerously close to the road and rail communications of the southern or Mogliev jaw of the Nazi pincer attack on Smolensk.

That is the weaker jaw of the Nazi enveloping movement in any case. East of the river from Mogliev lies difficult country. There are no railroads or highways available toward Smolensk as is the case from Vitebsk. High ground, winding streams, marshlands and the like must be traversed by Panzer columns which jump off east or northeast.

Perhaps the most convincing evidence that German claims of impending Red Army disintegration are at least premature is the Russian counter offensive south of Mogliev. It speaks of highly efficient Red staff work.

'Meet Mr. Wilson . . .'

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Olney Wilson wanted a game of golf.

The man he approached at the No. 1 tee was agreeable and introduced himself as Bill Wilson.

Before they could get their game under way, a third man sauntered up. The two Wilsons were only too glad to make it a threesome.

Golfer No. 3 said he was Paul Wilson.

Prepare for Long War, Allies Told

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—United States Marines in their smart blues were seated with British jacktars among a distinguished international company, including Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky, at a luncheon gathering yesterday which heard Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, voice this opinion which has become general among fighting services here now:

"There is no justification for anything but the determination to face the probability of a long war with the grimmest part of it to come."

No Short War Seen

Naval, military, and air authorities who have the most detailed knowledge of what is really going on in this confusion and struggle do not share the newly risen view often ventured in civilian circles that the Nazi involvement with the Soviet portends a shortened war.

On the contrary, they talk as if they see the invasion of Russia as a sign that the Germans have abandoned all hope of winning a short war and are taking the first difficult step along the road the Nazis believe leads to the winning of a long one.

This would suit the British book admirably, since the Allies have never had grounds for much hope of a speedy victory themselves, and their main concern all along, therefore, has been to offer a defense stubborn enough to prevent the enemy from gaining one. The argument was that provided the British could achieve this negative aim, every passing day must brighten Britain's prospects of coming up satisfactorily from a long way behind scratch and winning the test of endurance in resources.

A Delaying Action

From this viewpoint, Russia's present campaign appears as one more delaying action of value directly proportionate to its duration. In the absence of more corroborated evidence than they possess, service spokesmen have little to add to the widely divergent Soviet and German military communiqués beyond the statement that the Moscow assertions suggest that the Russians are doing a splendid job under excellent leadership.

This attitude is partly due, it would seem, to the respect that the British fighting men have for the proven effectiveness of the Nazi military machine, the capabilities of which are well known to them, and partly to the desire to avoid all semblance of wishful thinking in regard to the Soviet Army, whose hitherto unrevealed power was assessed somewhat unflatteringly at the time of the Russo-Finnish war.

Professional fighting men here are markedly less receptive than the general public to the idea that the Germans in launching their attack on Russia have made a monstrous error in judgment or a disastrous gesture of either overconfidence or despair.

The impression one gets is that the professional observers here find it easier to imagine that the Nazi invasion of the Soviets is the first step in a carefully thought out long-range policy adopted by the Germans in recognition of the fact that Britain cannot be defeated in a short war and that the exigencies of the resultant situation demand, not a frontal attack on these islands right now, but the smashing up of the army that could loom as a menace in Germany's rear, and the acquisition of as much fresh booty as possible, and the opening of alternative lines of attack upon British interests remote from the mainsprings of protective strength. All this is seen as part of an attempt to reduce the Empire piecemeal and compel the ever-widening dispersal of British resources, leaving the invasion of Britain for a time more propitious than the present.

Though it is not thought here for a moment that such a plan is likely to succeed considering all things, of which far from the least is America's assistance, the view of the armed services as put by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech at the National Defense Public Interest Committee Luncheon, is "the call for a yet greater and more intense national effort remains as dominant as ever. Much has been done. More remains to be done. Every section of the community must be prepared to endure more and do more."

Bosco Retrieves Army's Prisoner

FORT STORY, Va., July 17 (AP)—Bosco, a Labrador retriever, is doing as well as a fellow can be expected to do in the Army, unless, of course, he is a West Pointer.

The dog was promoted recently to the rank of sergeant after a training period in which he rode in the "jeeps" and "blitz buggies" and served as officers' aide on the stand during regimental reviews. Now, said Lieut. Col. E. W. Timberlake, commander of the 71st Coast Artillery, Sergeant Bosco is due for a decoration or another promotion because of his quick thinking under fire.

Bosco lay at rest in front of the post guardhouse the other night when a military police car drew up witha loudly-protesting prisoner. As the car stopped, the prisoner broke from his captor and ran. The guard fired a warning shot.

At the sound of the gun Bosco was off. He nailed his man about 50 yards away, spilling him into a deep mud-puddle, and held him at bay until the military police caught up. Bosco loped back to the guardhouse and resumed his "at ease" posture.

U. S. Adds Tract To Jefferson Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Purchase of 10,652 acres of forest land for addition to Jefferson National Park has been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission in Washington. Also approved was the purchase of 132 acres in Virginia and West Virginia for George Washington National Forest.

Both land areas were among 112,870 acres in 23 States and Puerto Rico purchased for additions to National Forests. Most of the land acquired consists of cut-over and second-growth forest areas said to be valuable for future timber production and watershed protection. Total cost of the Virginia acreage was $23,417.

Axis Held Ready to Meet U. S.

ROME, July 17 (AP)—Germany and Italy are ready with the "necessary forces" to meet United States "aggression," Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, asserted yesterday, charging that President Roosevelt is planning to take advantage of the Axis' war against Soviet Russia.

If United States warships fire without warning on Axis ships, Signor Gayda declared in Il Giornale d'Italia, they will reply and Japan will do "her duty."

President Roosevelt, Signor Gayda said, was "preparing to profit from the moment to advance in intervention with the illusion of surprising Germany and Italy and their associates with their flank uncovered."

"Whatever happens, notwithstanding the new Soviet war sector, Germany remains ever ready with all necessary forces to parry new eventual blows from the West," he continued. "Italy with her fearsome forces will hold her place worthily while the associated forces farther away will do their duty which not only is one of carrying out pacts but of proven national defense."

Texas Youth Thanks Air School Sponsor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Fifty thousand Texas school children who have listened to programs of the Texas School of the Air this week officially thanked the man who made this new field of education possible for them.

To Karl Hoblitzelle, Dallas theater executive and philanthropist, was presented a bound testimonial bearing the signatures of 50,000 school students. The volume was in appreciation of Mr. Hoblitzelle's work, financial support and sponsorship of the Texas School of the Air that provides educational radio programs to the schools of the State each week during the school term.

Dr. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, told Mr. Hoblitzelle: "A milestone in pioneering a new field of education in our State was reached when you made possible the Texas School of the Air. It now appears that the State will carry on this splendid work which you have so generously financed since its inception, and modern education has made another progressive step."

The Volga Boatmen Set Faster Tempo

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The tempo of the slow, pace-making Song of the Volga Boatman will have to be stepped up to martial quick-time.

For the Moscow radio, in citing the workers of the Soviet for outdoing themselves in their labor output for the war effort, reported yesterday the boatmen on the Volga are pulling harder and working overtime.

The radiocast, heard here by NBC, said they were redoubling their efficiency in order to achieve the maximum speed in bringing up supplies for the Red Army.

No Plant to Shells Within Six Months

MILAN, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—Shells are due to start rolling off the assembly line of the Army's new $20,000,000 munitions plant here Aug. 10—only six months after construction started.

The War Department said one shell-loading "line," producing 25 per cent of the plant's planned capacity, would start on that date, six weeks ahead of schedule.

Figures on plant capacity and the type of shells to be produced are Army secrets. It is known, however, that there will be five shell-loading lines at the two-unit project, covering a 50-square-mile area.

The plant is one of the first five authorized under the current defense program.

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Tokyo Policy: Cabinet List Gives Clue; Big Business Fights Capital Control

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent, Who is now in the United States.

A basic cause behind the resignation of the Konoye Government in Japan is that the regime has been increasing its control over every phase of Japan's economic life—and at the same time it has not been giving the customers the results they expected.

In recent weeks there has been considerable protest against the increasing totalitarianism. It has been expressed in public dissatisfaction, and protests of bankers and businessmen.

While it is too early to weigh the exact nuances which brought about Prince Konoye's fall, it is clear that his difficulties were twofold. The first was the hazardous position in which Japan was placed by the war between Russia and Germany—with both of which Japan has treaty engagements. On this score, the policies of the none-too-popular Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, provide a complication in that he may be counted on to agitate for almost any hazardous step to increase the Nation's and his own prestige, such as an attack on Vladivostok as a preliminary to the long-desired extension of Japan on the Russian mainland.

Economic Controls

The second factor is the increasing economic controls which are evidence in Japan's recent decision to take over all of the Nation's capital funds. The action was bitterly criticized by financiers and businessmen in general who have represented the last articulate even remotely liberal element. Time after time, this group has held out more or less successfully against efforts first by the politicians and then the more potent military leaders to regiment them in the Japanese equivalent of the Fascist pattern.

Last winter there was considerable resistance by traders and manufacturers to the increasingly drastic application of controls, to such a point that Premier Konoye executed a right-about-face and came out with the ringing declarations of faith in private enterprise together with a pledge that abnormal controls would last only through the period of emergency.

It was candidly admitted that the results of "clamp down" efforts had been a measure of sabotage—not of an unpatriotic or intentional nature, it was explained, but merely because the business class was fearful of new and un-Japanese practices.

Premier Konoye and other Government leaders were explicit in promising that, although Japan must have its taste of totalitarianism, it would not be Nazi totalitarianism, or Fascist totalitarianism, but something uniquely Japanese which would not outrage fundamental Japanese concepts including the freedom of individual economic enterprise.

How Plan Would Work

How is this latest move to be reconciled with the about-face of a few months ago? Logically it cannot be. But what Japanese Government leaders in their present near-desperation require is not logic, but something that will work. By taking control over capital funds—ownership, it is punctiliously explained, would remain in the individual so this would be by no means confiscation—the Government would make it impossible for those who caused embarrassment by their non-co-operation to repeat any such performance. There would be no more pressure against participation in Government enterprises, however ill-advised these enterprises might look to canny businessmen.

Throughout the period of the "China emergency" there have been tentative moves in the direction of what has now occurred.

British in Far East Ready for Any Move

By the Associated Press

London, July 17

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander in Chief of British Forces in the Far East, was quoted by Reuters (British news agency) in a Singapore dispatch yesterday as declaring, "We are fully prepared, come what may," when asked to comment on rumors of an impending resumption of Japan's southward expansion.

"We are confident that whatever the British forces in the Far East may be called on to perform we will not be found wanting," Sir Robert said in an interview.

Semi-compulsion for workers to invest their savings in Government bonds is one of the things falling in such a category. The workers, in fact, like the men of Japan's huge conscripted army, never have been able to put up much objection to any sort of dragooning which might be imposed upon them.

But capital has been a more recalcitrant subject. It had some teeth in its fight for self-preservation. Gradually, one by one, those teeth have been drawn. From now on, observers believe there will be little bite until Big Business is able to demonstrate by dismaying results that the Government isn't as smart in running economic affairs as is private enterprise.

Work for Government

Such a thing will take time, if for no other reason than that the National Mobilization Law, gradually but inexorably applied, has practically the whole Nation working for the primary interest of the Government.

Private enterprise never had such a break. It was compelled always to grant the people of the country quite a variety of amenities starting with cheap radios and other toys, and winding up with living conditions decent by Japanese concepts.

As to the precise working-out of this latest scheme, it is clear that the whole previous structure of private banks and other financial institutions would be virtually upset. The Government would take over the national financial system and what previously has stood for individual financial enterprise would be mere puppets of the Bank of Japan, which is directly under the Government.

Accompanying this general change there would be some other things such as a peroiodical allocation of the capital now made available without room for protest by its owners. In other words, the Government in finding funds for its budget no longer would think primarily of taxation and bond issues; if for example the development of new strategic railways in China required more money than was readily available from the regular sources of Government income, the necessary amount could be ladled out of the pool of private capital.

It was in an effort to avert this, perhaps, that the great House of Mitsui some months ago abandoned its stay-at-home policies and consented to enter into development on the Asiatic mainland—but now it appears that all such moves have been mere "appeasement" doomed to failure in advance as the crises continued.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 17—Changes in Japan's Cabinet have been expected during the past week. But, nevertheless, the suddenness with which Prince Konoye resigned has resulted in considerable surprise.

It was generally believed here that the new Cabinet will show an increasing tendency to the Right—strengthening the hand of those who have been pushing Japan on a totalitarian course.

While a "strong policy" is expected to emerge from the changes, it is not felt here that Japan will embark on any major new military adventures. There will not, observers believe, be any attack on Siberia or Indo-China.

Nevertheless, the possibilities of Japanese action against Russia emerge more sharply, especially as one of the important reasons for the Cabinet shift appears to be the dropping of Yosuke Matsuoka, who as Foreign Minister recently signed Japan's neutrality pact with Russia.

Can Increase Pressure

Japan wants to avoid getting into any more wars. But there are many ways by which it can increase its pressure on Indonesia which a new Cabinet may explore.

The policies of the new Government will be read with reasonable accuracy from the personnel of the new appointments.

As the ministries are being formed, it is useful to study some of the personalities involved. Their inclusion in a new Cabinet—or the fact that they are not included—will afford clues to the next moves in Tokyo.

Prominent Names

Among those whose names have been linked with the negotiations are Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi who is very friendly to the Axis and Gen. Jiro Minami who is of Fascist sympathy. Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, former president of the Manchurian Affairs Board of the Japanese Cabinet, is an advocate of Siberian expansion. Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu is a Navy man of extremist views. Baron Hiranuma, Toshio Shiratori, and Gen. Sadao Araki are among the Rightests mentioned.

Ken. Kazushige Ugaki is a moderate and as such is unpopular with the Army. He is among those mentioned as is Mamoru Shigemitsu, ambassador to London, who is returning to Tokyo and is regarded as a liberal possibility for the Foreign Ministry.

Many Japanese liberals would not oppose an entire Cabinet composed of Army and Navy extremists thereby putting full responsibility in the hands of the militarists. But the Army does not want such responsibility and probably would attempt some means to escape odium in the event of failure.

Reserves Called

SHANGHAI, July 17 (AP)—An undetermined number of Japanese reservists in addition to the vast number of men already under arms are being called up as an accompaniment to the Japanese Cabinet shift, according to reports received by foreign sources here.

Summoning of the reservists was first reported early this week, before the Konoye Cabinet resigned, and today's advices said that even soldiers discharged from the Army in China a year and a half ago had been recalled to the colors along with a number of reservists in Manchukuo.

Prince Konoye Renamed Leader of Japan's Cabinet

TOKYO, July 17 (AP)—Prince Fumimaro Konoye today received the Emperor's command to form a new Cabinet to replace that which resigned last night to give way to one more capable of grappling with the "ever-changing world situation."

Prince Konoye, who also headed the retiring Cabinet, began assembling a new list of ministers.

Among Prince Konoye's first consultations was one with Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the strongly nationalist Home Minister in the outgoing Cabinet. Observers believed this to indicate that Baron Hiranuma would remain in office, continuing the totalitarian domestic program on which the old Government embarked.

For an indication of the direction of the new Government's foreign policy observers awaited the choice of a new foreign minister.

The Premier-designate received Gen. Fiki Tojo and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, War and Navy Ministers, respectively, in the old Cabinet. This was taken to mean they would be asked to continue at their posts, thus assuring that the Government's relations with the armed services, which have exercised a powerful influence on all its policies, would be unchanged.

Interest centered chiefly around the appointment of a successor to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who was instrumental in aligning Japan with the Axis under the Berlin Treaty of Sept. 27, 1940, and who personally signed a neutrality pact with Soviet Russia last April 13 at Moscow.

[Japanese circles in Shanghai said the Tokyo Cabinet crisis probably would result in a clarification of Japan's foreign policy, with the Government making a definite choice between its commitments to the Axis and the possibility of seeking a rapprochement with Britain and the United States.]

Prince Konoye arrived at the palace shortly after the Emperor had returned from his summer residence at Hayama, where the Prince submitted his resignation and those of his ministers.

He had been asked then by the Emperor to retain the Premiership until a new Government could be formed.

Prince Konoye was preceded at the palace by former Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. Earlier a conference of former premiers and leading statesmen had been called to recommend a new premier, and it was reported that sentiment was strong for Prince Konoye.

Before being received by the Emperor, Prince Konoye conferred at some length with Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Privy Seal, perhaps on the subject of his willingness to attempt the formation of a new Government.

British Carry On Despite 'Blitz'

Wide World; Fox

Church and Telephone Bells Ring

Upper: Men ringing hand bells before a service in St. Clement Danes Church. The church has been bombed so the bell no longer can be rung. Passed by the British censor. Lower: Business houses around Cannon Street, London, that have lost their telephone facilities, are making full use of the Post Office telephone bureau set up there. Picture shows bombed-out office workers using the Bureau.

Plane Shot From Under Him—Flies On

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—A young Australian pilot flew home from battle yesterday in a bomber almost literally shot out from under him in a raid over German-held territory.

His rear gunner was killed and his radio operator was injured, but he landed with:

1. Elevators shot away.
2. One rudder useless.
3. Wings bullet-riddled.
4. Gasoline tanks and oil tanks bullet-riddled.
5. Fuselage heavily gashed by shellfire.
6. Undercarriage damaged.
7. Radio useless.

The Air Ministry News Service, describing the exploit as "one of the most remarkable flying feats of the war," said the bomber was first caught by German shellfire which killed the rear gunner and sent the plane into a vertical stall because of damaged controls.

Then came a 7,000-foot spin, and while the pilot was trying to get back on an even keel another German fighter attacked. The bomber this time was riddled with tracer bullets and cannon shell from nose to tail.

The Australian could not get higher than 7,000 feet, so he next had to fly through a hail of anti-aircraft fire until he was over the North Sea.

Upon landing, the pilot found one more bit of damage.

He had a flat tire.

U. S. Military Group Leaves Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 17 (AP)—A United States Military delegation which came here for Argentina's 125th independence anniversary left Buenos Aires in two bombers yesterday to return to Panama.

Maj. Gen. Frank Andrews, head of the group, said that a plan to visit Montevideo had been abandoned but that the planes would circle the Uruguayan capital in a friendly gesture. Porto Alegre, Brazil, was to be the first stop.

Ecuador Offers Land to Peru To Bring Peace in Border War

BUENOS AIRES, July 17 (AP)—An authorized source said last night that Ecuador was ready to relinquish claims to one of three disputed border provinces and parts of the other two in order to end its century-old quarrel with Peru over the boundary line.

The provinces are Tumbes, Jaen and Mainas which Peru has refused to include in mediation discussions initiated by Argentina, Brazil and the United States.

This informant, whose knowledge of Ecuador's position is broad, pointed to maps indicating the territory Ecuador offered to disclaim in previous efforts to terminate the dispute and said "the line still holds good."

The indicated areas include all of Tumbes Province along the Pacific Coast, a sizable corner of Jaen (now shown on Peruvian maps under the name Amazonas) and a larger piece of Mainas (Loreto on Peruvian maps) north of the Amazon River in the east.

Observers pointed out that these concessions do not completely meet Peru's demands, but said "they are a big step in the direction of good faith."

Peru Offers Peace

LIMA, Peru, July 17 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today Peru has accepted a suggestion by Argentina, Brazil and the United States to demobilize forces along the coast region facing Ecuador and would subscribe to a peace and friendship accord.

The good offices of the three American republics were accepted, a communiqué last night said, with reservations providing:

Apology by Ecuador for recent demonstrations against the Peruvisan Consulate and Coat of Arms at Guayaquil.

Maintenance of the status quo along the border inside the demobilized area according to a 1936 agreement and "not of positions established by Ecuadorean advances."

The communiqué said the Peruvian Government was ready to sign a "juridical instrument guaranteeing peace."

61 Ship Lines Use Brooklyn Regularly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Despite suspension of shipping to belligerent zones and the requisitioning of many vessels by the Maritime Commission, 61 steamship companies still maintain regular sailing schedules from piers along the Brooklyn waterfront, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce disclosed yesterday. The lines, the Chamber said, were experiencing no congestion of storage space and were getting sufficient freight to make profitable sailings.

The number of steamship lines operating out of Brooklyn now is about the same as that for a year ago, but 10 less than the total recorded two years ago, the Chamber reports.

Gold Output Increases

OTTAWA—Production of gold in the Northwest Territories during March, 1941, amounted to 5,099 ounces as compared with 3,939 ounces in March, 1940.

Hesse Family Loses German Nationality

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The Berlin radio said last night that Prince Christian Louis of Hesse, his wife, the former Elizabeth Reid Rogers of Jackson, Tenn., and their four children had been deprived of their German nationality. The announcement gave no reason.

Prince Christian, younger brother of Clovis, head of the Philippsthal branch of the princely House of Hesse, was born in 1887. In recent years the family has lived in Geneva and at Cannes on the French Riviera.

Before Prince Christian's marriage in 1915 to his American bride the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed on her the rank of Baroness of Barchfeld. They have four children, Princesses Elizabeth and Marie Louise and Princes Wilhelm Richard and Waldemar.

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Drive Under Way to Speed U. S., Canadian War Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — An ambitious program to accelerate and co-ordinate American-Canadian war production and to soften post-war economic readjustment in and between the two countries has begun to take shape here.

A two-day meeting of Canadian and American economists and defense experts, appointed following the Hyde Park agreement between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, has resulted in a preliminary canvas of the means of collaboration between the two neighbors.

Although the work of the Committee will not be made public until the program is in final shape, the Committee is expected to appoint immediately a number of technical subcommittees which will study such diverse subjects as tariff regulation, munitions production, raw material shortages, the possible exchange of skilled labor where need be and means of preventing duplication of war effort on both sides of the border.

The Committee, which will coordinate the findings and recommendations of its subcommittees and act as a policy-making body, will be in frequent session. It is expected that the next meeting will be held in Ottawa.

The first task under the joint program will be a detailed inventory of American and Canadian resources, present and future productive capacity, war supplies on hand and priorities.

Main Objectives

This inventory will, in turn, be used to achieve the following objectives:

1. A faster and larger interchange of raw materials, machine tools, production plans and information concerning new and improved munition production techniques.

2. Evolution of a plan to soften the post-war effect upon the economic and social systems of the two countries, it being assumed that both countries will have heavily dislocated their industries to meet military needs.

3. Implementation of the Ogdensburg agreement providing for mutual co-operation in the matter of defense.

4. Readjustment of the present balance of trade between the countries which is currently estimated to be running against Canada at the rate of $300,000,000 a year.

As was pointed out following the April 20 meeting at Hyde Park, under the new collaboration the Dominion is expected to supply this country with $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of "certain kinds of munitions, strategic materials, aluminum and ships" within the next 12 months.

So far the Canadians have carefully avoided the Lend-Lease program, fearing that it might result in post-war recriminations and misunderstandings, and have put their hope in a program which would enable Canada to pay for its purchases here with the sale of raw materials and such noncompetitive industrial products as Canada is now prepared to produce.

Members Listed

As one Canadian close to the negotiations put it, "We have zinc, can you use it? We are geared to produce certain types of military automotive equipment, such as the 'universal troop carrier,' can you use it? Unless Canadian troops are engaged in heavy combat shortly, we shall have enough shells on hand within a month or two, can you use our surplus production?

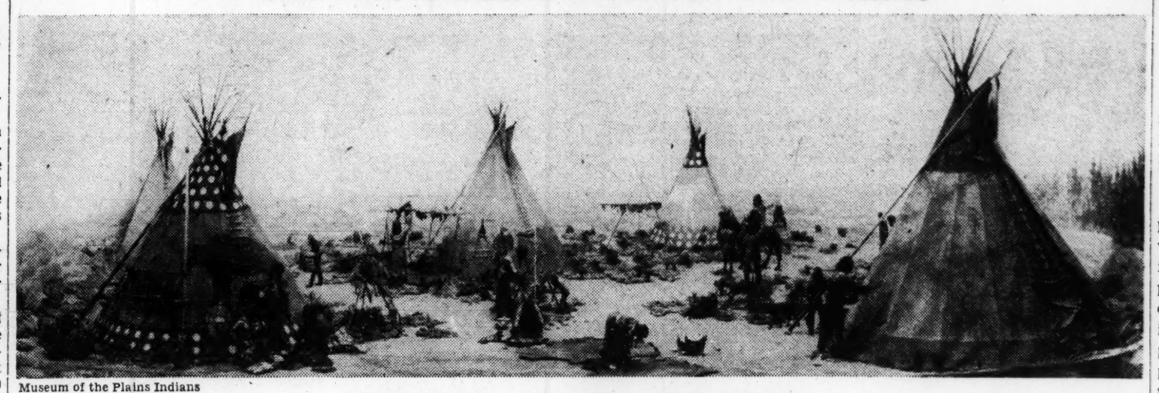
"These are the questions the Committee will solve?"

Canadian members of the Committee are: Dr. George Bouchard, Assistant Deputy of Agriculture; Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Assistant Deputy in the Department of Finance; Alex Skelton, head of research for the Bank of Canada, and Dr. H. F. Angus of the Department of External Affairs. The Canadian Section Chairman, R. A. C. Henry, adviser to the Minister of Economics and Supply, an organization that parallels the United States' Office of Production Management, was unable to be present.

United States members are William L. Batt, OPM official; Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research of the Treasury; Alvin H. Hansen, of the Federal Reserve Board, and E. Dana Durand, of the Tariff Commission. Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle is expected to sit in at the talks.

Others who will work closely with the Committee are Edward R. Stettinius, Director of the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management; Herbert Symmington, Dominion Power Controller, and George C. Bateman, Dominion Metals Controller.

When the Buffalo Roamed the Plains



Museum of the Plains Indians

Daily Existence in a Plains Indian Camp

This is one of the dioramas in the new Museum of the Plains Indians at Browning, Mont. The miniature scene shows a village of buffalo-skin tepees.

Indian Museum Portrays Tribal History of Plains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNING, Mont. — Representatives of various tribes of the Great Plains area took part in the dedication of one of the largest Museums in the Northwest with a pantomime ceremony prior to the recent annual observance of the sacramental Blackfeet Sun Dance.

The chiefs of the various groups resorted to the ancient intertribal sign-talk to express their gratitude for an Indian institution established in the heart of an Indian reservation as a memorial of their heroic history.

Dr. Willard Beatty, Director of Indian Education, representing the Office of Indian Affairs, stressed the inspiration derived from a joint Indian community center for the preservation of venerable relics of the nomadic tribes, and the importance of co-operative efforts in the displaying and marketing of modern Indian arts and crafts.

Dr. Beatty predicted a general Plains Indian Co-operative Association would be formed at the Museum in the near future, incorporating the work of artisans from the Sioux, Gros Ventre, Assiniboine, and Blackfeet, all of whom now have established local shops.

Chief Bull Speaks

Chief Bull of the Blackfeet tribe welcomed the throng at the ceremonies. The Chief spoke of the bronze sculpture of an Indian called "The End of the Trail," and asked, "Is this exhausted man the symbol of a race once strong and mighty, the race that has finished its last course? I do not think so. It is only the end of a day's journey of a faithful warrior who will rise with the sun, refreshed of body and strong of limb, ready to take again the long, long trail that leads to glory."

Others who participated in the dedication were D. S. Libby, Superintendent of Glacier National Park; Howard Hays of the National Park Service; and Joe Brown of the Blackfeet Tribal Council.

"There are many fine Indian Museums, but this is unique among all," said John C. Ewers, Acting Curator. "It is the first building devoted to Indian art in an original setting where the Indians themselves may enjoy it."

Mr. Ewers, on loan from the National Park Service, has been at work on the exhibits for the past six months. Diminutive replicas of the groups were designed in Washington, D. C., before the originals were placed on display.

Glacier Park Attraction

Remote as the institution is from any urban center, it is not inaccessible. Annually the 250,000 travelers who visit Glacier National Park will be able to share in the pleasure of the exhibits and learn how Indian artisans work.

The exhibits serve a three-fold educational program. They interpret the prehistoric life of the 30 Indian tribes that occupied the open grasslands between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; they illustrate the patient skill of ancient craftsmen; and, they demonstrate the adaptability of the Indian.

During the pre-white era, the tribes of the Great Plains area relied for food largely upon buffalo. In no other part of the world, during historic times, has the welfare of a people been so dependent upon a single animal species. That it furnished food, clothing, houses, and implements is strikingly depicted in a diorama of life in an Indian village, and in the exhibits of artifacts fashioned from the huge beast before the species became extinct. Other dioramas show a dog travois, an entire tribe on the march, the Sun Dance, and a sweat-lodge scene.

Further U. S. Army Shifts Are Forecast by Patterson

Continued from Page 1

considerable importance to several of the changes in command, particularly those concerning the expanding armored force and the Caribbean defense command. The commanding officers of four Army Corps were also affected.

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews will head the Caribbean defense in place of Maj. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, his selection being considered significant in that he is an airman, having headed the Caribbean Air Force Command.

Armored Command

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, present head of the Army's armored force will recognize as the service's greatest authority on tank warfare, will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers. Although never having held a tank command, General Devers is known as an expert artilleryman and his selection is believed to have been at least partially influenced by the increasing role of mobile artillery with armored units. General Chaffee has been unable to serve actively for some months.

Although Mr. Patterson denied that the recent maneuvers in Tennessee, which gave rise to attention on the grounds of loose discipline and lack of co-ordination among troops, had anything to do with the changes, it is known that the War Department is seriously concerned over the necessity for stepping up efficiency, training and, in some places, morale.

General Marshall has pointed out that present policy is to put younger, more vigorous men into the field with the troops and to put older men into administrative positions. In this regard, the Army is said to have been influenced by the success of the German Army in finding young officers who lead, not direct, their troops into battle.

In a major reorganization move, the War Department has announced that division employees henceforth assume "housekeeping" jobs at Army posts now held by soldiers, thus releasing an estimated 30,000 troops for more active duty. The number of troops thus released from noncombat maintenance duty would go far toward the establishment of a new Army Corps.

Refugee Agency Urged Upon U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17 — The American Committee to Save Refugees today urged establishment of a governmental Refugee Administration, responsible either to the President or a Cabinet officer, which should be empowered to prepare emergency legislation extending immigration facilities to victims of Nazi persecution and to arrange an asylum, resettlement and rehabilitation of such refugees.

The committee, headed by Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University School of Engineering, made the proposal in a pamphlet written by Lloyd Frankenberg, former Guggenheim fellow and author. Coincidental with public release of the pamphlet, the Committee opened a campaign to obtain relaxation of State Department regulations which, in effect, bar most refugees from entering the United States.

"While the tensity of the present world situation makes special precautions desirable," Professor Rautenstrauch said, "it is imperative that in defending democracy we keep intact those principles that have traditionally made America an asylum for the oppressed, a beacon for those who fought for freedom."

Sibley New President Of Service Group

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., banker and former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, today become President of the United Service Organizations for national defense.

Walter Hoving, who has held this position since the U. S. O.'s incorporation last Rebruary, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hoving said Mr. Sibley would serve in a full-time capacity.

The U. S. O. is raising funds to provide for leisure-time activities for men in the armed forces.

Welsh Coal Miners Stick to Vacations

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—Almost 100,000 Welsh coal miners turned down a plan today to cut their summer holidays in half and to work on Sunday nights.

Rejecting the advice of their leaders, the miners in South Wales voted 60,877 to 38,487 against halved vacations and 54,541 to 44,304 against Sunday night work.

Millions in Draft: Their Status Now

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Army is expected to take a much greater proportion of men from the 750,000 selective service registrants involved in tonight's draft lottery than it has been taking from the 16,500,000 registered last year.

This is due, officials said today, to the fact that the new men are only 21 years old, relatively few of them have dependents or hold defense jobs and they are in better physical condition than older men. On the other hand, last year's registrants ranged from 21 to 36, a high percentage had dependents or other reasons for deferment and many otherwise qualified could not pass physical examinations.

Here in round numbers is the record of the 1940 group stands to date:

Registered—16,500,000.

Remaining to be classified—8,000,000.

Classified—8,500,000.

Deferred—7,500,000.

Considered available for military service prior to physical examinations—1,000,000.

Rejected as physically or mentally unfit—400,000.

Now serving—600,000.

New Yorkers Rap Seaway Project

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Representatives of New York maritime and commercial organizations assailed the St. Lawrence Seaway yesterday as commercially and economically unsound and a detriment to national defense.

Cornelius H. Callaghan, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee the $285,000,000 navigation and power project would "demoralize the rate structure of all forms of transportation."

George H. McCaffrey of the Merchants Association of New York asserted that power for defense needs could be provided more quickly from more intensive use of present or scheduled installed capacity, from the Niagara River, from Canada or from additional steam plants in New York State.

Mr. McCaffrey said the seaway development could not provide any power until 1945 and warned "Hitler won't wait for our plans. It will be far sounder policy to make the utmost use of our present power supply and to increase it as quickly as possible so as to produce more munitions in 1941-42-43-44 and 45, if necessary."

'Anti' Combines Tested by Army

CAMP FORREST, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—To match the speed and agility of armored troops, the Army began today an experimental streamlining of its anti-tank forces here by consolidating under a centralized command all weapons designed to combat tanks and airplanes.

The plan, presented to the War College in Washington this week, drastically changes the table of organization throughout the Army, but its sponsors contend it will afford mobility to troops heretofore fettered by rules laid down in the static trench warfare of 1917-18.

An outgrowth of the Army's intensive search for an effective means of stopping the modern armadas of steel and guns, the experiment for the first time provides anti-tank troops with their own network of vehicular radio for spotting attacking tanks. Previously, such aid was obtained from other branches of the service whenever it was available.

"Experience on European battlefields has shown that our present system of attaching anti-tank weapons permanently to the artillery and infantry regiments causes a great waste of manpower and fire power," declared Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, 33rd Division (Illinois) commander, who is putting the experiment into effect.

Alaskans Mark The Wrong Date?

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Alaska yesterday marked the 200th anniversary of its discovery by Vitus Bering, but an American professor is convinced the territorials celebrated the wrong date and the wrong man.

Dr. Paul Haensel of Northwestern University, Russian-born natural scientist, said today Russian achives prove the real discoverer was Alexei Chirikov, and offered the following evidence:

Bering, for whom the straits are named, was officially credited with the discovery on July 16, 1741, while piloting an exploratory vessel for Czar Peter the Great.

But another vessel on the same expedition, commanded by Chirikov, entered the harbor of present-day Sitka the previous day, July 15. This ship made a slower return to Russia and lost public recognition.

Since both discovery dates are taken from the old Julian calendar, 11 days slower than the present Gregorian system, Professor Haensel proposes that Alaskans celebrate Chirikov's discovery a week from next Saturday—July 26.

British Tactics Win Syria But Avoid War With France

Continued from Page 1

independence, the British will deprive the German traveling salesmen of their chief talking point

British Hold Air Bases

At the same time, British occupation of Syrian air bases will prevent their use by the Axis in aiding pro-Nazi rebellions, as happened in the case when Rashid Ali ousted a pro-British Government in Iraq last spring, and further places the RAF in a far better position to deal with such attempts.

An important economic factor which should help consolidate the British position throughout Turkey and the Middle East is the reopening, with British occupation of Syria, of the overland trade route from Turkey to Palestine and Egypt, virtually closed since last summer.

This will open new markets and outlets to Turkish produce, thereby reducing the extent of the Turks' dependence on the German market and greatly facilitating delivery of past and future Turkish purchases from England and America.

In the French-mandated territories, the closing of the overland route at the Palestine frontier has been more responsible than any other single factor for bringing trade to an almost complete standstill, causing widespread idleness and distress among the large artisan and merchant population. For this reason alone the Syrians and Lebanese will be glad to have the British there.

Having done so much to remedy past mistakes in the Middle East, the British still must push their good work to the point of cleaning out Nazi agents and espionage and fifth-column centers existing in Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. These have done much damage in the past.

Recent successes cannot obscure the fact that previous laxity and hesitation might have proved fatal had the Germans not turned their chief efforts elsewhere. The Middle East Command must use the present lull in that area not only to add to its military strength but also to guard against possible attacks from the rear, when the main focus of war again shifts to the Mediterranean basin.

Thermite-Magnesium Fires Said to Bow to New Powder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Discoveries by individuals inexperienced in technical research, especially by hobbyists, have contributed much to natural science in recent months and in some instances have provided surprising assistance to specialists in various fields.

Such a discovery was made recently by Zeph S. Chapman of this city, who read in a national magazine that magnesium and thermite fires "cannot be smothered or put out by water or chemical extinguishers," and recalled the amateur manner in which he extinguished such a fire a few months before.

Convinced, after inquiry, that he had found a solution of a problem that had become aggravated in factories where the use of magnesium has constituted a fire hazard, Mr. Chapman negotiated with officials of a national concern which manufactures most of the magnesium now used in this country, and secured exclusive rights for the distribution of his newly discovered product.

Today, scarcely a month since the first of the powdered compound found its way into industrial workshops, many tons of it have been distributed to aircraft factories, to fire departments where large defense factories are operating, and to countless accessory shops.

Helps Morale of Workers

"My greatest satisfaction in this unlooked for discovery," declares Mr. Chapman, "is to observe how the fear of workmen in the handling of burning magnesium has been overcome. Because burning magnesium explodes when it comes into contact with the usual fire-fighting agencies—water or chemicals—most workers have deserted their machines in fear when magnesium fires start. It is interesting to see how the knowledge that this problem has been solved has changed the attitude of workmen toward the handling of magnesium fires."

Fire chiefs in aircraft factories and in a number of cities throughout Southern California have recently convened for demonstrations of the latest methods for coping with fires of the type that may be encountered in rapidly expanding defense industries in this section, and the discovery of Mr. Chapman has proved the sensation of these exhibitions.

Thermite, even more difficult to extinguish than magnesium, and one of the most potent incendiary bombs employed by the Nazis in their raids on London, yields as readily to the Chapman process. Fires of this nature, burning with great fierceness, and previously controlled only by the use of sand, are extinguished in a few seconds, and much of the burning material saved for future use, demonstrations before fire chiefs have revealed.

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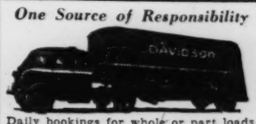
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Anti-Fascists Teach Americanism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—As the American transport West Point steamed toward Europe today carrying the personnel of closed Italian Consulates in the United States, anti-Fascist Italian organizations in the United States were putting new emphasis on their programs for spreading Americanism and appreciation of democracy among fellow-Americans of Italian descent.

First evidence of the new impetus was the decision of the Mazzini Society, founded by Italian-American educators of liberal ideals, to set up facilities for giving aid and advice to perplexed Italian-Americans, thus taking over a chief function of the ousted Consulates.

Simultaneously, anti - Fascist newspapers and publications voiced relief that the counter-efforts of the Italian Consulates, some of which had repeatedly been accused of dispensing Fascist propaganda, were cut off. Finally, American organizations like the Fight for Freedom Committee and the Council for Democracy, were giving aid and support to the pro-Democracy efforts of groups like the Mazzini Society.

This society, with headquarters here, has functioning branches in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and other Italian racial centers, and Alberto Tarchiani. Mazzini spokesman, said these district organizations were preparing to dispense information and advice to all of Italian extraction who ask for it, and would at the same time work to spread still more widely the doctrines of Democracy in the racial centers.

While opposition to the democratic way of life has come only from a small minority of Italian-Americans, it was stressed that this group has been persistent and vocal. With the Consulates closed, it was expected much less opposition would be voiced.

The Mazzini Society decided to assist Italian-American compatriots a few weeks ago when, as Italian Consulates began closing, more and more persons came to its headquarters near Columbus Circle seeking advice. Chiefly the cases involved Italians who had arrived in the United States without passports, some having jumped ship.

These individuals, not wishing to be returned to Italy, were and are seeking ways of legalizing their stay in America. Mr. Tarchiani said that when the Society found the men and women thus involved to have good characters, to have committed no offense in Italy other than a political one, and to have registered in the United States as aliens, it was glad to help them.

The Mazzini Society, founded by persons who left Italy in protest against Fascism, includes among its leaders Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, of Harvard University, and Prof. G. A. Borgese, of the University of Chicago. Dr. Max Ascoli, of the New School for Social Research, is President.

U. S. Aid Seen Soon Making Britain Dominant in Skies

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The expanding flow of American aircraft into the British war effort is destined—says the Aircraft Year Book of 1941—to end German air supremacy within the next few months and make Britain the dominant and perhaps decisive fighter of the skies.

The Year Book, edited by Howard Mingos, is published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

It predicts that tremendous airplane production in the United States, added to the greatly increased production in England, may have a "decisive influence on the trend of the war in coming months.'

"The increase in American aircraft production under the national defense program is recognized by all informed persons to be an industrial miracle and one destined to become a decisive factor in ultimately ending the cataclysmic struggle between Democracy and totalitarianism."

This year, says the Year Book, American industry will turn out 18,000 planes, and next year, under present programs, 30,000 will be produced.

Since July, 1940, 7,000 war planes were constructed, and during the 20 months of the war so far, 3,500 American military planes—once considered a formidable air force alone—have been ordered by the British and delivered, the Year Book says.

Here are the Year Book's statistics on increased production: 2,141 warplanes built in 1939, 5,800 in 1940, 1,131 in January, 1941, 1,216 in March, 1,427 in April.

American and British production, the Year Book continues, should shortly reverse Germany's two-fold advantage which heretofore has enabled the Nazis to use air power full-out at will and at the same time defend their own bases reasonably well.

Federal Court Gives to Lee Powell Full Rights as Famed 'Lone Ranger'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Lee Powell, movie actor, has been given full rights to publicize himself as the famed "Lone Ranger" of sound pictures, has infringed upon no radio or comic strip rights of "The Lone Ranger, Inc.," a Michigan corporation, and has full permission to designate himself as "The Lone Ranger" in two Republic motion pictures portraying the celebrated fictitious character, as the result of a decision handed down by Federal Judge C. C. Wyche of Spartanburg.

The opinion held that an injunction sought by the plaintiff against Mr. Powell, a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., and C. C. Cox, doing business as Wallace Brothers Circus, which has winter quarters at York, S. C., should not be granted.

The case involved an action in which the plaintiff sought $250,000 damages, claiming that upwards of $1,000,000 had been spent in exploiting "The Lone Ranger," and that plaintiff has issued licenses to manufacturers of goods to be sold under the name and style of "The Lone Ranger," and is entitled to protection of "The Lone Ranger" radio program and "the Lone Ranger" comic strip.

In his opinion, Judge Wyche contended that from the testimony before him, it appears that since April, 1940, the defendants have been using the phrase "Ho Yo Silver" in their advertisement of Powell as the original "Lone Ranger" of talking pictures.

"However," the opinion asserted, "since the signing of the decree by the district court of Pennsylvania, a second motion picture has been issued by Republic Pictures, Inc., entitled 'Hi Yo Silver,' under license from the plaintiff .

"In this picture the defendant, Lee Powell, also played the part and did all the acting of 'The Lone Ranger.' If the defendant, Lee Powell, has the right to refer to his former employment in the original 'Lone Ranger' picture, as I have found, as the district court of Pennsylvania has found, and to which the plaintiff has consented, then by the same token, he would have the right now to refer to his former employment by the Republic Productions, Inc., as 'The Lone Ranger' in 'Hi Yo Silver.' "

Many Old Members Are Renamed In Reshuffling of Cuban Cabinet

HAVANA, July 17 (AP)—A new 18-man Cabinet was announced early today by President Batista, less than 24 hours after the old Ministry resigned en masse to permit reorganization.

President Batista renamed Senator Carlos Saladrigas as Premier, along with 10 other former Ministers. Eight of the Ministers are Congressmen. Informed quarters said they expected President Batista would find easier Congressional backing for his agricultural and economic policies.

Former President Federico Laredo Bru was named Minister of Justice, marking the first time in Cuban history that an ex-President accepted a ministerial folio.

The new Cabinet list follows:

State, Jose Manuel Cortina, Liberal.

Interior: Victor Vega, Democrat.

Justice: Former President Federico Laredo Bru, Nationalist.

Treasury: Oscar Garcia Montes, Coalitionist.

Public Works: Jose Mendigutia, Liberal.

Agriculture: Andres Rivero Aguero, Liberal.

Labor: Carlos Marquez Sterling, Liberal.

Education: Juan J. Remos, Nationalist.

Health: Sergio Garcia Marruz, Coalitionist.

Commerce: Alfredo Jacomino, Democrat.

Communications: Marino Lopez Blanco, Nationalist.

Defense: Domingo Ramos, Coalitionist.

Ministers Without Portfolio: Senator Daniel Compte, Democrat; Senator Ramon Vasconcelos, Liberal; Senator Santiago Verdeja, Coalitionist; Andres Domingo Morales del Castillo, Coalitionist, and Amadeo Lopez Castro, Coalitionist President.

Cavalry Horsepower Gets Workout In Texas Under Hoods and on Legs

FORT BLISS, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Horsepower under steel hoods and on four legs—a full cavalry division partially mechanized for modern war—struck out into the desert of Texas and New Mexico today to demonstrate its usefulness in situations that other arms might not be able to meet.

For most of the 20 years the cavalry has been here within sight of the Mexican border, sabre-carrying men on horseback have been the impressive force. Now tanks, armored cars, midget automobiles and even motorcycles strike out into the desert first. Then the troopers—really mounted infantry now—come up for the fight where horses only can go. In the World War the cavalry had a machine-gun platoon.

"The modern cavalry division now has as much firepower (the ability to throw bullets and projectiles from a variety of weapons) as an infantry division, and it can move three times as fast over terrain where trucks can't go," Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, Commander of the First Division, said today.

"No one branch can win any war," he added, pointing out that the German Army had 30 divisions of cavalry on the Russian frontier. (A second U. S. cavalry division was activated at Fort Riley, Kan., last month.)

Most of the First Cavalry Division's fighting mechanization is in its reconnaissance squadron, an all-purpose fighting unit that has 13 light tanks (13 tons each), 40 armored scout cars, and a troop of 25 bantam cars, each carrying four men, three with semi-automatic rifles and the fourth with a submachine gun.

This squadron's mission is to seek out the enemy, hold him until the horse-drawn artillery and the cavalrymen, who fight dismounted, can contact him. Then the reconnaissance squadron slips out to harry the flanks.

As an aid to cavalry, "grasshopper" planes, the kind a person can learn to fly in 10 hours, won high praise as General Swift assigned them a definite job in the desert maneuvers.

In an official critique of the two-day exercise in which headquarters perfected administrative practice in the field, General Swift said a grand performance was turned in by 10 light two-place commercial planes, flown by civilian pilots as messengers between command posts in the blistery, humpy desert.

Not intended as combat craft, the ships are being used solely as behind-the-front-line messengers. They can fly so slowly and so low that they could land almost immediately if they should be threatened by fighter craft.

General Swift told his assembled officers that several times when the radio network was jammed messages were delivered by the small planes as much as half an hour before they were received by radio.

N. J. Man Reports Uprisings in Italy

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Home after two years in Italy, Maurice C. Boyd said yesterday that a number of minor revolts against the Fascist Government have occurred in that country principally because of difficulty in obtaining food.

Mr. Boyd is a retired tourist agent, of Bloomfield, N. J.

"The country is full of Germans, both in and out of uniform, and the people hate the Germans," he said.

"The Italian people do not want the war and they have no spirit for it," he added. "There have been some minor revolutions against the Fascist Government. There were several in Florence and at least one in Milan last winter, all of which were put down by German soldiers."

Mr. Boyd was among 26 trans-Atlantic passengers who arrived in the Dixie Clipper from Lisbon.

Prize Winning Defense Posters

Museum of Modern Art; Wide World

On Display at the Museum of Modern Art

Upper: This poster by Arnold Roston of New York was one of the prize winners in the group devoted to the United States Treasury Department. The competition was sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art. Below, left: This poster by Joseph Binder of New York was the first prize winner in United States Army Air group. Lower right: This poster won the first prize in the Treasury Department group. It is by John C. Atherton of Connecticut. The hands were photographed by John Rawlings.

'Vets' Get Cash; Widows Waiting

BATON ROUGE, La., July 17 (AP)—Louisiana's 26 remaining veterans of the Confederate Army's thinning ranks could claim victory today in a battle for back pensions—but widows of their "buddies" must wait.

After weeks of litigation launched by former gubernatorial candidate James H. Morrison which deadlocked State funds for payment to the veterans, a $6,145,000 State bond issue has been approved and checks for $1,080 were being mailed today to each of the old warriors, climaxing a legislative dispute which began six years ago.

It was an empty victory, however, for the hundreds of Confederate soldiers whom time erased from the pension rolls since claims were first made in 1935. Then 1,808 claims were presented. Today only 769 widows and veterans remain.

For 743 widows the wait will be prolonged and indications are their number will be cut even more before court approval is granted a necessary separate issue, cancelled by Mr. Morrison's legal action and sliced from $720,000 to $675,000 because 50 claimants passed on during the past six months.

Business Advisory Heads Are Named

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Office of Production Management has announced the names of the men who will direct the formation of defense industry advisory committees in the OPM as follows:

R. H. Webb-Peploe, Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Philip J. Sandmaier, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland; Richard Wells, Freeport Sulphur Company, New York City; Tom Lilley, Burlington Mills Corporation, Greensboro, N. C.; and Charles R. Crosby, Dean Langmuir, Inc., New York City.

Sidney J. Weinberg is Chief of the Bureau of Clearance of the Advisory Committees.

King, Queen Greet Leaders of Allies

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth held the first reception last night for heads of the countries allied with Britain.

Among the 200 guests at Buckingham Palace were Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav of Norway, King Peter and Queen Mother Marie of Yugoslavia, Eduard Beneš, President of the provisional Czechoslovak Government; Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of Poland, and Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

Tennessee Convicts Buy Defense Bonds

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—Prisoners at the State Penitentiary are doing their bit toward Uncle Sam's defense effort by purchasing defense savings bonds.

Warden Tom Gore says that approximately $1,000 worth of bonds had been sold to the convicts. Largest purchaser was Johnny Vaughn, 38, of Union City, serving a life term for murder, who bought $650 worth.

"If I can't use the money, Uncle Sam can," he said. "Maybe it'll help spell curtains for Hitler!"

Bridges in N. Y. Dodges Answers To Questions About Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17 — Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and California Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, here on "union business," made clear his stand on the war in Europe and trade unionism at a combination press interview and reception at the apartment of William Dodd, Jr., under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, yesterday.

Mr. Bridges, who is awaiting the ruling of the trial examiner of the Department of Justice on his deportation hearing on charges of subversion concluded in San Francisco recently, parried questions relating to Communism with indirect answers. He reiterated his previous stand that the Soviet was the "greatest anti-Fascist power in Europe."

Although interrogated on many phases of Russia's domestic and international policies, Mr. Bridges said nothing unfriendly to the Soviet Government, on several occasions referring complimentarily to life under the Soviet as compared with that under the Nazis. Asked if his union ever differed from the Communist policies on international affairs, he replied:

"Oh, yes. We're opposed to sending an expeditionary force and to convoys. We're opposed to any act that would lead to direct involvement and to any extension of the service of drafted men beyond a year. Those points are different from the Communist Party.

Mr. Bridges asserted that the conduct of the Government prosecution in his recent hearings was a "frame-up"; that Germany was a dictatorship and Russia was not; that German-American Bund spies had been active in west coast airplane plants a couple of years ago, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation had done nothing about it although informed of the situation by his union, and that straight trade-union tactics, rather than defense considerations, would dictate his union's program in the threatened west coast longshoremen's strike.

"I believe the outcome will be all right," Mr. Bridges said in reference to his hearing, "but not because of the judicial processes of the prosecution. I have faith in the fact that the C. I. O. is in full support of my case as well as the people represented by the National Citizens Committee, and that this will cause proper recognition of the record produced in the case. In that case, I feel that the final outcome will be in my favor."

Los Angeles Corrals Aluminum For Defense July 21 Through 29

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Housewives in the nation's aircraft capital, as Los Angeles is often called, are sorting ut their pots and pans of aluminum content so that they may contribute the most worn ones to that scrap pile being accumulated nationally as a source of vital aluminum supply for planes and other defense needs.

Joining the national campaign under the Offices of Production Management and Civilian Defense, Mayor Fletcher Bowron designated the period from July 21 through the 29th for the collection drive.

"Aluminum corrals," in true western style, are being set up at centrally located points, such as fire stations, municipal playgrounds, and parks. Many organizations will have their own aluminum bins; patriotic business houses, theater lobbies, public markets, and other outfits will set up their own collection depots, the Mayor disclosed, in his radio appeal for every man, woman, and child to help.

Increased morale to meet the growing demands of defense activities will be a chief result of the drive, the Mayor predicted. Veterans' organizations, parent-teacher groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, and many other civic and service groups are volunteering their aid for the house-to-house collection, to supplement the efforts of individual housewives—and husbands—who will carry the cast-off articles to the neighborhood corral.

New Output Plan For Tanks by OPM

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A new program for substantially increased production of tanks is being drafted by the Office of Production Management and the Army, defense officials said today.

Funds for the program were included in President Roosevelt's request to Congress last week for $3,486,000,000 for ordnance supplies, they said, but the exact sum to be spent on tanks and the number to be made were not disclosed.

The plan contemplates increases in the presently scheduled output of light (15-ton) tanks, and medium (26-ton) ones. Heavy 55-ton tanks, which are not now in production, may be included in the program, officials said.

About 150 light tanks were produced during June. A few medium tanks were received from assembly lines for the first times this month.

U. S. Indians' Visit to Mexico Replete With Cordial Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One of the most successful good-will missions ever sent to Mexico was that of 73 students from the Indian School at Albuquerque, New Mexico, who recently visited Mexico. The students were members of the Hopi, Pueblo, Navajo and Apache tribes who had earned the money for their expenses by their handicrafts and farming during the past year.

The coming of the North American Indians to Mexico, a country which has had an advanced Indian program for many years, caused much interest and comment from natives here who were unfamiliar with the excellent work being done to stimulate and preserve Indian cultures by the United States Department of Indian Affairs. At first refusing to believe that the Albuquerque students came from the United States, the Mexicans ended by praising the work being done there, as illustrated by the programs put on by the visitors.

Attention Was Flattering

Camraderie was established between the visitors and their Mexican hosts from the moment they crossed the border. The New Mexico group was housed in schools along the Panamerican Highway and entertained with fiestas in typical Mexican fashion. At El Mante, Tampico and Ixmiquilpan, all overnight stops, they were met with music, entertained with dancing and welcomed in both native tongues and Spanish.

The visiting students upon arrival in Mexico City, were housed in the Military College and a Normal School where they received flattering attention not only from Mexico's Department of Indian Affairs but from Mexican students who were fascinated with their new friends. A dance was held for them at which further friendly companionship and exchange were established.

The North American Indians repaid these courtesies by performing their own songs and dances on each occasion when they were entertained. The climax of their performances was a formal program presented at the Palace of Fine Arts under the auspices of the Mexican Department of Indian Affairs, at which officials of both the United States and Mexican Governments were present.

Tribal Dances Unspoiled

This program, brilliantly planned, consisted of an opening scene in which members of the four tribes were introduced and their handicrafts explained. These included basket weaving, jewelry making, rug weaving and the making of pottery, and exquisite examples of each art were displayed.

The presentation was followed with tribal dancing by both men and women, to the accompaniment of drums and flutes rendering their primitive music. Both music and dancing were sensational to the audience here for the purity of the forms preserved from ancient times and for the splendor of the costumes.

The greatest contrast found between the music and dancing of the North American group and that performed at typical Indian fiestas in Mexico was in the lack of European influences evident in the Hopi, Navajos, Apache, and Pueblo arts. This purity is due to the isolation of the Indians until recent times and to their determination since to preserve the lore of their ancestors, spokesmen for the group explained.

Mexican Indians, over the same period, have been heavily influenced by the predominant Spanish civilization and have made many adaptations of their songs and dances under the European influence. In such things as the beating of drums and chanting of ritual songs by the North Americans, the Mexicans were at first puzzled, but a few hearkened to them with an inherited understanding which appeared to carry them back to pre-Hispanic knowledge and instincts.

Success of the mission was conceded by all who participated in it, or merely observed its reception here. That it may serve to bring closer co-ordination not only between the Indians, but between the governments working for their welfare, is hoped by both United States and Mexican officials.

Thanksgiving Day Oct. 13 in Canada

OTTAWA July 17 (CP)—Canada this year will observe Thanksgiving day on Oct. 13, the second Monday in October.

This announcement was made yesterday by P. F. Casgrain, Secretary of State, who said a proclamation naming Oct. 13 as a day of "general thanksgiving" will be issued soon.

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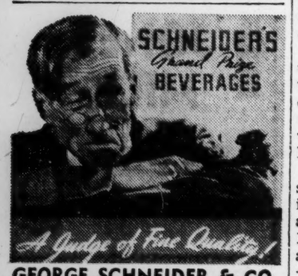

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A few apartments are available for immediate occupancy; others from October 1st. Will you spend a pleasant hour browsing around the grounds and inspecting the furnished exhibition apartments? Be sure to do this before you rent elsewhere.

The following rentals include gas and electricity:

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3 Rooms . . .	$80 to $105	5 Rooms, 2 Baths	$115 to $150

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Marshall Urges Speed In Retaining Draftees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Gen. George C. Marshal, Chief of Staff, today warned Congress to extend the service period for selectees, reservists, and National Guardsmen by Aug. 1, or take the responsibiilty for leaving American outposts inadequately guarded against the onward march of Hitler's forces.

The Army Chief, testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, advised Congress to give the President authority to extend the present 12-month period of service by means of a resolution declaring that the national interest is in danger.

The conscription law passed by Congress last September provided that the training and service period could be extended by the President "whenever the Congress has declared that the national inferest is imperiled."

Difficult to Man Posts

Pointing to the difficulties of getting army regiments to man defenses in Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska, because of the time limitation on their service, General Marshall complained that present legal restrictions have "backed us up to a point where we can't find room to turn around."

Only yesterday, he told the Committee, he was asked to send 11,000 additional soldiers to Alaska "for support of our Navy in the Pacific and protection of airports which must not be left open for possible occupation by some power unfriendly to our Pacific Northwest."

A large portion of those released will have to return to this country within six months, unless their service period is extended. Clearance was refused for those who are due to be released in September or October.

Draft Units Kept Home

Asked by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont whether selectees had been sent to outlying possessions in large numbers "in order to force the hand of Congress" on extension, General Marshall replied that exactly the opposite had been the case.

"With the greatest reluctance we came to the conclusion that in certain cases we must send units containing selectees. We have held the number to an absolute minimum and we have almost destroyed divisions of the Regular Army in order to furnish nonselectee units," he declared.

"We have not sent a large number of selectees; perhaps in some cases up to 40 or 50 per cent. But now we will have to send more. We cannot wait longer."

Though he did not today specifically ask congressional approval for his recommendation that selectees be allowed to serve outside the Western Hemisphere, General Marshall denied that he is advocating an American expeditionary force to serve abroad.

Only To Make Army Fit

"I was only speaking from the point of view of readiness of the Army for any service that might be required of it," he told the Committee. "When and where it will be employed is a matter for Congress and the President to decide. I was not talking about an A. E. F., inferentially or otherwise.

"We are concerned with the aggression of a military force that has been built up on a period of drastic training of young boys, plus a period in labor battalions, plus intense military instruction, plus a series of actual campaigns. That produces a military force of a very high order, all of whom are veterans.

"I believe that we can make ourselves so strong that all our interests can be safeguarded. But to stop in the middle of this procedure when the situation is as grave as it is is dangerous. The whole question is whether the situation is critical. I believe it is."

Has To Conceal Facts

The Chief of Staff said he was not free to back up his statement with facts. "It would defeat part of our purpose if all were told," he said. "It might lead to another sinking of the Maine or another Zimmerman note. We must not do that."

Describing how his hands have been tied by various congressional legislation, the Chief of Staff made a passing reference to difficulties he has had in finding ways to release funds for construction of air bases in the Caribbean and in Brazil, The Brazilian fields, he disclosed, are being constructed by Pan American Airways at points strategically located for invasion from Africa. Red tape written into appropriation laws has been a source of "great worry" to him, General Marshall told the Committee.

He spoke with regret of the fact that the Army had not been able, because of restrictions imposed by Congress, to send a guard to Iceland. "Iceland," he said, "is not the place for a marine garrison." The Army could have lined up reserve officers to go by a volunteer method but it objected to operating in that manner. "The Army," General Marshall contended, "is not a citizens' meeting where men have the right to vote."

Meanwhile, the stage was set for America's second peacetime draft lottery, to take place at the departmental auditorium here tonight. The order in which capsuls are drawn from the historic goldfish bowl, dating from the World War will determine the call order for 750,000 youths who have become 21 since the first drawing last October.

Australia Takes 63 Coastal Ships

SYDNEY, Australia, July 17—(Australian Associated Press)—Sir Earle Page, Australian Minister of Commerce, announced Wednesday that the Government has requisitioned 63 ships engaged in Australian coastal trade, in accordance with regulations issued recently by the Government. The ships will be managed as a fleet under control of the Shipping Board.

Prime Minister Menzies said at an earlier date this step was necessary in the interests of Australian security, giving the Government absolute authority to use ships to best advantage.

White House Scoffs

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh's protest to the White House against Interior Secretary Ickes' criticism of him was termed by a Presidential Secretary today as intended more for newspapers than for the President.

Stephen Early, press secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, said the Lindbergh message, made public in New York today, had not come to his attention and that "I wouldn't comment if it had." He asked reporters whether they had the text of the letter and was informed that they did.

"Well, he wrote it to you and addressed it to the President," Mr. Early declared.

Ickes Faces Return Fire By Lindbergh

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh today advised President Roosevelt that he had no connection with any foreign government, that he received a German decoration while serving the American Embassy and declared that he had a right to an apology from Secretary of the Interior Ickes for certain "statements and implications."

In a letter to the President, Mr. Lindbergh offered to open his files and testify before any committee appointed by the President to answer any charges that may be made against him.

He declared, however, that unless charges were made and proved, he felt he had the right to "expect truth and justice from the members of your cabinet."

"For many months, and on numerous occasions, your Secretary of the Interior has implied in public meetings that I am connected with the interests of a foreign government, and he has specifically criticized me for accepting a decoration from the German Government in 1938.

"Mr President, is it too much to ask that you inform your Secretary of the Interior that I was decorated by the German Government while I was carrying out the request of your ambassador to that government? Is it unfair of me to ask that you inform your Secretary that I received this decoration in the American Embassy, in the presence of your ambassador, and that I was there at his request in order to assist in creating a better relationship between the American Embassy and the German Government, which your ambassador desired at that time?"

Secretary Ickes in a radio address here Monday night referred to Mr. Lindbergh as "the Knight of the German Eagle."

"Mr. President," Mr. Lindbergh said in his letter which he made public from his home at Lloyd Neck, Huntington, N. Y., "if the statements of your Secretary of the Interior are true, and if I have any connection with a foreign government, the American people have a right to be fully acquainted with the facts. On the other hand, if his statements and implications are false, I believe that I, as an American citizen, have a right to an apology from your Secretary.

"Mr. President, I give you my word that I have no connection with any foreign government. I have had no communication, directly or indirectly, with anyone in Germany or Italy since I was last in Europe, in the spring of 1939. Prior to that time, my activities were well known to your embassies in the countries where I lived and traveled. I always kept in close contact with your embassies and your military attachés, as the records in your State Department and War Department will show.

"Mr. President, I willingly open my files to your investigation. I will willingly appear in person before any committee you appoint, and there is no question regarding my activities now, or at any time in the past, that I will not be glad to answer.

"Mr. President, if there is a question in your mind, I ask that you give me the opportunity of answering any charges that may be made against me. But, Mr. President, unless charges are made and proved, I believe that the customs and traditions of our country give me, as an American citizen, the right to expect truth and justice from the members of your Cabinet."

'Eyes' for the Army?

One of Light Sports Planes Considered for Military Use

Have light sports planes, such as this Stinson Voyager shown over New York, a practical use in wartime? Many commercial and military pilots believe the answer is yes. In Fort Bliss, Texas, 10 small planes—the kind you can buy for about $1,000 each—are being used to determine just what civilian pilots in them can see as behind-the-front observers for the First Cavalry Division. The Army hopes they will prove to be an economical means of keeping track of extensive troop movements. Army pilots who have tested these planes say they have a good chance to avoid destruction in combat. Their slowness enables them to drop quickly in a circle and thus probably escape machine gun fire from speedier military planes.

Macon, Ga., Business Asks for Tax Boost

By the Associated Press

Macon, Ga., July 17

Their license taxes already increased 45 per cent, 300 Macon businessmen are begging the City Council to impose another 10 per cent hike.

Their purpose, they explained in a petition to the Council, is to give the Police and Fire Departments a 10 per cent pay raise in recognition of "loyal and faithful services."

Most of the tax increase already imposed went to further the defense program in the Macon Community.

Wage Increases Granted Bus Workers in New York

By the Associated Press

Employees of two New York City bus companies received wage increases of two to eight cents an hour today as a result of arbitration of their dispute with the companies which culminated last March in a city-wide bus strike.

The award was announced by William M. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, who was named by Mayor F. H. La Guardia to arbitrate the dispute.

The wage increases applied to all classifications of employees of the New York City Omnibus Corporation and its subsidiaries, and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Under the previous scales, bus operators and conductors were paid 81 and 74 cents an hour respectively, and maintenance employees from 70 to 94 cents an hour. In addition, the workers were awarded overtime pay concessions.

Hartford, Conn.—The United Aircraft Corporation announced the signing of an agreement with the American Federation of Labor machinists' union and wage increases aggregating almost $4,200,000 a year for 25,000 employees

United Aircraft signed the agreement with union representatives of some 4,000 employees of the Company's Hamilton Standard Propellors Division at East Hartford, providing wage increases of 10 cents an hour.

Apart from that agreement, the company announced similar increases for 650 employees in the propellor division's Pawcatuck, Conn., Plant, and other wage boosts for workers in two divisions not represented by unions—the Pratt & Whitney Engine Plant at East Hartford, employing 18,000; and the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division at Stratford, employing 3,900.

Bendix, N. J. — Production of aircraft equipment was stopped at Air Associates, Inc., when a crowd of several hundred men and women stoned and forced the retirement of the day shift as it headed into the gates for work.

Difficulties started at the Bendix plant Saturday when members of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers placed a picket line there in protest against the dismissal of nine sheet metal workers.

About 400 of the plant's 700 workers are employed on the day shift. The crowd outside, which hurled missiles at the day shift approaching in a motor caravan, was estimated variously at 600 to 2,000.

Detroit—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted to call a strike at the Great Lakes Engineering Works at River Rouge, Mich. A spokesman said the S. W. O. C. wanted recognition.

Galveston, Texas—Two thousand A. F. of L. workers walked off their jobs at the Todd Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., halting repairs on nine merchant vessels, among them the seized Italian ship Colorado. The union and company have been unable to reach an understanding on a master shipyards agreement recently prepared at New Orleans, but planned another conference today.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board continued its efforts to settle a dispute at the Western Cartridge Company, Alton, Ill. Some 550 A. F. of L. workers in the smokeless powder division have threatened to strike to enforce their demands for wage increases to 85 cents from present minimums of 60 cents an hour.

'U. S. Cannot Be Neutral'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Two church groups, each including Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic members, were today on record here as declaring the United States could not be neutral in the present war and urging America to oppose the attempt at world conquest.

The Church Peace Union, founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie, has circulated a pamphlet which terms the war "an issue between organization by conquest and organization by consent," and declares, "We are not and cannot be neutral in such a conflict." Simultaneously the Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies issued a statement rejecting the idea that "a just peace by negotiation lies within the realm of present possibilities."

Each group devoted itself to a consideration of ways and means to produce a just peace at the end of the war. The Church Peace Union declared in its pamphlet:

"There can be no durable peace without justice. We believe also that there can be no justice without supranational law and no law without supranational institutions to develop, maintain, interpret, it, and without collective sanctions to enforce it."

The Inter-Faith Committee called on the democratic powers to state their peace aims and said that, "When the time comes, the affairs of the world should be recorded by the common counsel of all nations, victors and vanquished."

"To speak of a negotiated peace now, while Hitler holds Europe enthralled and imagines himself within sight of a complete triumph, is to serve his designs and to contribute to his purpose of breaking the resolute opposition which now prevents that victory," the Committee added.

Anti-Jewish Slur Is Resented

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Charges that the America First Committee is indulging in "open Nazi propaganda" for "Hitler's forthcoming peace proposals," were made by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in a telegram to Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the American First Committee, today. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, recently warned that Nazi moves would be presented by "representatives of a peace movement" here.

The telegram called on General Wood to say whether he was in accord with sentiments expressed in an editorial entitled "Peace," appearing in the July 12 issue of the bulletin published by the New York Chapter of the America First Committee. The editorial read, in part:

"If then, Hitler were to agree to restore the independence of Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, even Poland, while these people in America (the 'foreign groups') might be appeased, there would still be a powerful group—the most powerful of all—the refugee Germans and their fellow racial and religious brethren, who would protest. . . ."

"Don't you feel," the League asked General Wood, "that this libel against the Jews (who happen, incidentally, not to be united in any manner for or against any peace proposals) and other loyal Americans, follows the 'Hitler line' in order to arouse discord in American ranks?

"We feel that your committee has indulged in open Nazi propaganda as the first shot in a campaign to propagandize for Hitler's forthcoming peace proposals. While the America First Committee is, of course, entitled to propagandize for or against such a 'peace,' it can hardly claim to be 'American' when it uses the Hitler type of propaganda which tries to convince the public that all opposition is 'Jewish' or is motivated by other than patriotic American motives. This line constantly recurs in the propaganda emanating from Nazi sources. Is it only a coincidence that it has cropped up again now in an America First editorial?

"John T. Flynn, New York Chairman of your Committee, told us on the phone today that he backed up the editorial in question and the sentiments expressed therein. Do you, too, stand ready to use the Nazi-inspired 'Jewish smear' upon all Americans who do not trust in the sincerity of Hitler's peace proposals?"

Garland Opposes 'Daylight' Plan

PITTSBURGH, July 17 (AP)—Robert Garland, regarded as "Father of Daylight Saving Time" in the United States, has expressed opposition to "sun-saving" as a year-round proposition in the Nation during the defense emergency.

"I wouldn't advocate that and I don't think it will go through," said the elderly ex-Pittsburgh Councilman in discussing President Roosevelt's request to Congress asking for daylight time "for part, or all" of the year.

"I think daylight time is a hardship in the winter months," added Mr. Garland. "There's no sense to it. You wouldn't be saving daylight in the winter months—you would just be putting a new time into effect."

But Mr. Garland added quickly that he "didn't think President Roosevelt intended to seek year-round daylight time."

"He's astute, you know," Mr. Garland said, "and I believe he just wants to insure passage of the Guffey bill calling for national daylight time for seven months."

And that bill has Mr. Garland's heartiest approval.

The time bill, introduced by U. S. Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, would start daylight time a month earlier than usual in most communities and continue it into October, Mr. Garland explained.

Bridges Lobbying

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Representative Joe L. Smith (D) of Virginia charged to the House yesterday that "the notorious" Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and 225 other C. I. O. officials had engaged in "most disgraceful lobbying on Capitol Hill" last week to defeat the labor sections of the May draft deferment bill.

(The May bill, offered by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, provided for deferment of prospective draftees over 27 years of age, and also contained provisions to curb defense strikes. The House struck out the latter provisions.)

Representative Smith said Mr. Bridges visited Representatives in their offices to tell them how the C. I. O. wanted them to vote.

"Think of this alien, radical Communist telling United States Congressmen how to vote and he is even now again under deportation proceedings," the legislator exclaimed.

Britain's Shop Folk: Peace Under Bombs

By Dorothy Ann Lovell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the tenth.

I was paying a bill. Bills still arrive with persistent regularity despite the cessation of much else. I took the money out of my bag, and while waiting for the receipt, chatted to the little shop assistant.

She was immaculate, from her glossy curls to her manicured nails, and made me feel ashamed of my dusty condition. It is difficult not to be dusty these days. I had made my way around the fringe of a huge crater and craters have a habit of being dusty.

On the other side of that wall, I told myself, immediately behind that bright young face, a high building had gone, had been crushed right away from roof to cellar, leaving nothing but protruding ribs, and doorways leading nowhere, and fireplaces clinging to unprotected walls.

I looked at the fireplaces around me in the showroom. There were plenty of them—polished, glowing, elegant—displaying all the latest types of modern heating. I looked at the painted walls, at the richly grained doors with their glass handles, at the scarlet leather seats of the chromium chairs, and I felt the comforting warmth of well-being that pervades such showrooms. That thing outside, that desolation had momentarily disappeared. It was impossible for two such extremes to exist at the same time.

Got Through All Right

"Saturday night was a bit noisy, wasn't it!" came the voice across the counter. "I was in one of the worst parts—chose that special week end to stay there with my aunt! But we got through all right." She gave a little laugh, and folding the receipted bill carefully, handed it to me. As she did so she looked straight into my eyes.

"Why don't we feel it more than we do?" she asked.

That is the question we are all asking. Why don't we feel it more than we do?

She is safe, I told myself as I went away. She didn't get the direct hits. Her job is still there. She isn't looking at the havoc in the roadway or at the traffic crawling along at five miles an hour in order not to bring down more of the toppling structure. That is why she doesn't feel it.

In Another Store

But then I remembered another shop—a large store that had suffered severely from enemy action on that same Saturday night. Most of the front had gone, and when the assistants, many of whom had already lost their homes, arrived for work on the following Monday morning, the mass of fallen debris was so thick that they literally had to sweep their way in. A side of the roof was open to the sky, and to add to the confusion, a pipe had burst and one of the floors was flooded. So they collected waders from the shoe department and tackled the job.

"We had to keep things going, you see," said one of the girls brightly when the salvage sale was in full swing five days later. And then she turned to serve a customer. "Not silk ones, Madam," I her saying, in the imperturbable voice that no blitz can change, "but we have a few large sizes in lisle at 2/11."

Why don't we feel it more than we do?

I thought of the large person, with a mop of fair hair sticking out beneath a felt hat, who had plumped herself down at my table in the busy café and had immediately begun to talk.

Talk Barriers Toppled

Londoners, before the war, were not in the habit of talking to anyone and everybody but the knowledge that we are all in it together has changed things in many ways.

She spread out her hands in front of her and looked at them with a smile. "Been picking up glass for hours," she explained. "All the windows have been blown out, but the job's there all right."

I handed her the menu.

"What's there to eat?" she asked. "I want a nice meal if I can get it; you can't hope for more than one real meal a day now," and she ran her eyes over the curtailed list of dishes. "I'm a big woman," she went on, "and you don't get bits of cheese, and things like that, to fill up odd corners these days!"

She wasn't complaining. Her good natured face rose cheerily above the collar of her coat, and her light blue eyes were merry.

"The street's in a mess," she informed me, by way of something to say. "All glass and hose pipes. And the little old sandwich shop down the steps in the Court—perhaps you know it?—it's gone. You can't help feeling sorry you've lost it; I used to dodge in there most days for a chat and a laugh."

Music Helps a Bit

Her meal arrived, and she didn't speak again until it was finished. Then she sat back in her chair contentedly.

"It's nice hearing the music," she observed. "It makes you feel more normal. That's what I always say—it's best to be normal if you can. I'm one of those as can put their troubles off—push them into tomorrow so as I haven't got them with me, if you know what I mean. It's the best way, isn't it? Keeps you happy!"

That was the large woman with the fluffy hair, who had been picking up glass all the morning, if not in a shop at any rate in an office; who had waded through debris and hose pipes in order to get her one good meal, and who was short of cheese "and things like that, to fill up odd corners."

But she hasn't lost her job, I told myself as I walked away through the broken streets. She doesn't really feel it because her job is still going on.

Antique Shop Gone

And then I came upon the tiny antique shop, or rather upon the corner where the shop had stood, for it was no longer there. I had been fond of that little place. It had afforded me much pleasurable anticipation whenever I went that way, for the young woman who owned it took a delight in constantly changing her window display, and my eyes were always falling on fresh objects attractively set out on strips of red velvet.

Even if I managed to get past the bow window in the front, I was caught by an aperture at the side through which could be seen a stove glowing among an assortment of books, china and glass all marked at prices that seemed remarkably low.

And now the little place was no more than a heap of smashed wood and rubble, of charred paper loosened from their bindings, and blackened pictures parted from their frames. In and out of it all as if trying to hold the remains together, wound the strips of red velvet. A warden had mounted the heap and was dragging torn and broken things from the wreckage.

The young woman was there, too, taking the objects from him and placing them together in pathetic groups on the ground. I reminded me, in some grotesque way, of the bran tubs we used to have at parties, except that the rubble was not the wrapped-up gifts we used to find.

I spoke to the young woman. I told her how sorry I was that the place had gone and asked if she would be able to carry on the business elsewhere. She looked up cheerfully from a collection of crumpled prints at her feet.

"Oh, yes," she said. "I've taken a shop over the way. I'll be opening quite shortly!"

Why don't we feel it more than we do? Surely, if anyone had a right to be shattered she had? Yet there had been an almost triumphant look in her face while she spoke to me, as if, through the very suffering, some great new thing was being born.

U. S. Shipyards Seek To Build British Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Six shipyards submitted bids to the Maritime Commission July 15 for the construction of small cargo vessels for delivery to the British under the Lend-Lease Act.

The Commission has not indicated how many of the vessels, called the "Coaster," might be built. The ships will be of 2,800 tons deadweight with a speed of 10½ knots.

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New Hold on Religious Faith Urged in Combat for Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—With freedom menaced throughout the world, Americans must lay fresh hold of religious faith, "the foundation of human liberty," in the opinion of the Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University.

In a report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler covering 32 years of service, Mr. Knox stresses that "scholarly study of the Bible, free from denominational bias" was essential to the curriculum of every college and university. Religion, he said, was the "most fundamental element of education and the leaven of all branches of learning."

"Knowledge and science undirected by a moral belief threaten to destroy civilization," he declared. "The function of religion in education is to present and to make applicable a well-founded, positive and constructive faith which gives answer to the question: What is life for?

"With the acquisition of knowledge and the immense resources put into men's hands by modern chemistry and invention, it becomes of the highest importance to perceive the purpose for which these powers are rightly to be used. Religion has to do with the fundamental ends and valuations of life.

"We know that today our whole way of life is seriously threatened. It is, therefore, imperative for us to examine anew what are the basic convictions which determine life and which make for its fulfillment —individually, socially, nationally, and internationally."

Tracing the development of religious instruction at Columbia University, Mr. Knox said that only denominational schools and a few small colleges offered religious instruction in 1909 when a course on the Bible was first introduced to the Columbia curriculum. Today, he added, the demand for study of the Bible has "exceeded expectations and has been constantly increasing."

C. I. O. Offers Billion More Pounds of Aluminum Yearly

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, submitted to President Roosevelt a plan to increase vital aluminum production by 1,000,000,000 pounds a year.

The plan was sent to the White House yesterday shortly after William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the Office for Production Management, had announced that there would be no new aluminum available for civilian use and that an "urgent problem" confronted the Government in supplying fabricated aluminum parts for defense production.

Mr. Murray told Mr. Roosevelt that since the production of aluminum "is at the heart of the defense program" the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers of America had prepared a program to produce 1,000,000,000 pounds a year. This would be in addition to the approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds which Mr. Murray said, was provided for in current plans.

The C. I. O. idea in brief contemplates the immediate formation of a joint management-labor council for the aluminum industry to supervise the execution of a program calling for:

1. Construction of aluminum plants with a 1,000,000,000-pound capacity.

2. Expansion of the Arkansas mining properties producing bauxite from which aluminum is made; accumulation of stockpiles of South American bauxite.

3. Rationing of non-defense uses of power and the construction of steam generating facilities to supply the power needed in the production of 1,000,000,000 pounds of aluminum.

4. The training of a labor force under union auspices for the operation of the new plants.

The C. I. O. report said the U. S. Bureau of Mines had estimated that production in the Arkansas bauxite mines could be stepped up 300 per cent in two months and 500 per cent in four months.

Military requirements and essential civilian needs, the C. I. O. report stated, will absorb all of 2,000,000,000 pounds a year on the basis of current estimates, and it added that another 1,000,000,000 pounds should be produced to take care of the over-all demand on the aluminum industry.

The Knudsen-Hillman statement estimated that direct and indirect military requirements of aluminum July 1 through Dec. 31 would aggregate 400,000,000 pounds and that production of virgin aluminum during this period would total 327,000,000 pounds.

Production from secondary metal, it said, may bring the total available for the six months' period to 400,000,000, though it pointed out that the use of secondary metal for military requirement is limited.

On Capitol Hill, a minority of a House subcommittee investigating stategic materials issued a report saying that the Aluminum Company of America "has not been supplying enough virgin aluminum to independent manufacturers to be made into airplane propellers."

The report, signed by Representative Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana and John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, took issue with the majority report, which had given the company high praise. The minority accused the company of "monopolistic practices."

Referring to the majority's criticisms of the Maritime Commission because of shipping difficulties in connection with the importation of manganese, chrome and rubber, Messrs. Brooks and Sparkman said:

"Those best qualified to know as to the work and co-operation of the Maritime Commission said that there had been no shipping difficulty of any proportion."

Britain to Send Firemen to Soviet

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The Fire Brigades Union decided yesterday to send a mission to Russia to take "fraternal greetings and experienced advice in fire-fighting to the Soviet fire fighters."

The mission will be composed of seven men with practical experience in fire-fighting and administrative knowledge of the various departments' service.

John Horner, leader of the mission, said its advice will prevent Russia from making the mistakes Britain at first made.

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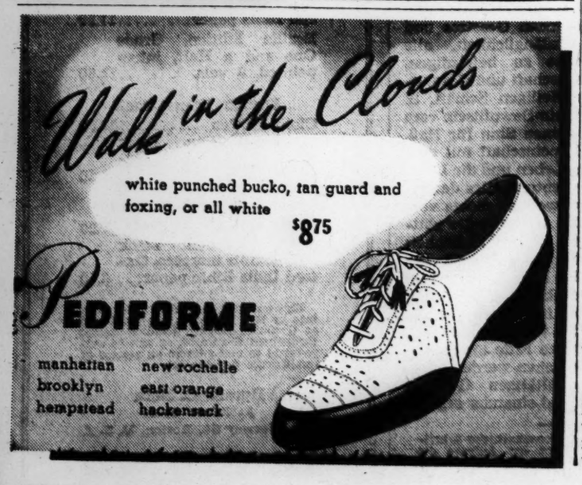


Wonders of Research: Color in Television

Use of hues results in great improvement in outlines of objects and in naturalness.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The addition of color to television may quicken public interest enough to justify mass production that will result in a great lowering of prices for individual sets, officials of the Columbia Broadcasting System believe.

Currently working on a practical full-color television system, 25 television engineers of CBS, headed by Dr. Peter Goldmark, have reached the stage where they feel that further development will rest on straightforward engineering effort rather than on basic research.

Advantages of color television already apparent include a great improvement in outlines of objects, a three-dimensional appearance, and increased naturalness of televised images.

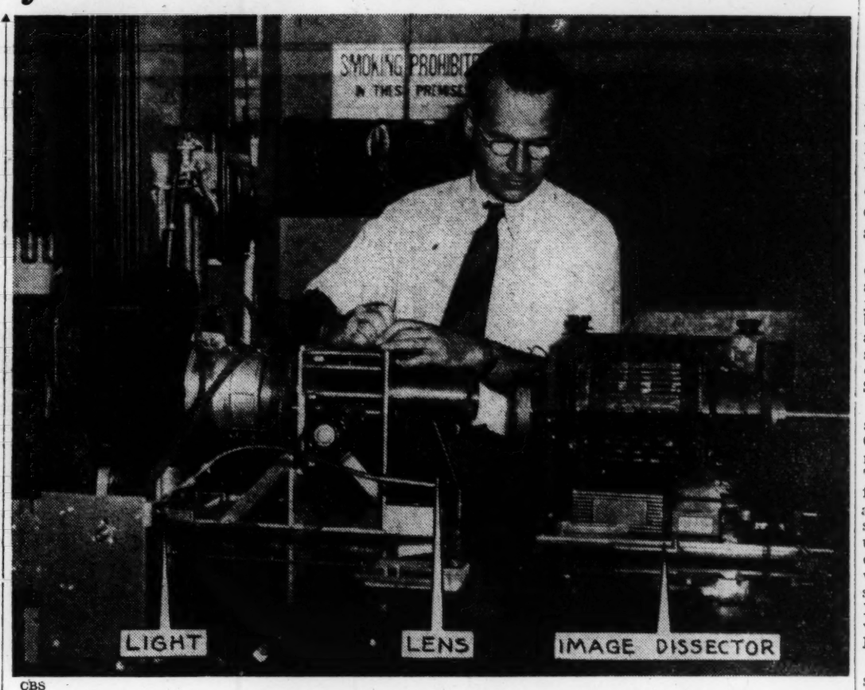
For television purposes all images are considered to be composed of uniform areas of different degrees of brightness. To send such images flashing through space these areas of light are transformed point by point into electric signals and transmitted in about one-twentieth of a second to a distant receiver. There they are, recreated as light, thus reforming the image.

To accomplish such rapid point-by-point scanning a cathode ray is ordinarily used.

In sending colored moving images, a rotating disc with six filters of red, green, and blue is placed between the light source and the dissector tube (which divides the images) where it rotates at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute. At the receiver end a similar disc placed in front of the dissector tube revolves in synchronized motion with the one at the transmitter. At the instant a red filter is in front of the transmitter tube, a red filter is in front of the receiver tube. The same coincidence occurs in case of green and blue filters.

Color television utilizes all the methods and equipment of black and white television, discards nothing, and adds a few comparatively simple components. In the studio the additional equipment consists of the rotating color filters, a color mixer and a monitor.

Future television sets will be able to receive either black and white or colored images, according to Dr. Goldmark.



CBS

At Work on Color Television

Dr. Peter Goldmark, chief television engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is shown working on a colored television project in his laboratory. Colored moving images are made with the assistance of a rotating disc containing six standard Wratten filters which is placed between the light projector and image dissector (which divides the images). A similar disc is placed in front of the receiver tube and synchronized to the speed of the one at the transmitter.

Important Books

Geology—Often while exploring the Grand Canyon of Arizona, this writer has been impressed with the many phases of geology found in this natural wonder and has wished for a book that would condense the latest information on each subject represented.

The Grand Canyon's great story of erosion—the colored temples and buttes—comes under the study of physiography. The history of the earth as told in the different layers of the Canyon walls fall within the scope of stratigraphy. Ancient fossil fish and plants in the rocks are of interest to the invertebrate paleontologist and paleobotanist. Minerals found in the deep Inner Gorge attract the petrologist and mineralogist. Across the Canyon displacements or "faults" in the cliffs are important to the structural geologist and seismologist, and in the distance the snowy San Francisco peaks beckon the glacial geologist and volcanologist.

A book which contains the latest information on all of these fields of geology as well as 11 additional subjects is now available in a volume published by the Geological Society of America to mark its fiftieth anniversary, celebrated in 1938.

Made possible through the bequest of Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, Jr., the volume is jointly written by proven experts and contains a recommended bibliography by each author in his chosen field.

For the advanced student, specialists and others interested in the progress of geology since 1888 and of the most recent information in this subject this is an invaluable book.

Astronomy—Natural scientists interested in astronomy have a treat in store with the coming publication of nine separate books on different phases of this subject written by the Harvard College Observatory staff and published by the Blakiston Company of Philadelphia.

The first four books which will be ready in August are titled, "The Milky Way," "Between the Planets," "Earth, Moon and Planets" and "The Story of Variable Stars." Later volumes to be published include "Telescopes and Accessories," "Our Sun," "Atoms, Stars and Nebulae," "Inside the Stars" and "Galaxies."

Tung Oil

Superior tung trees, source of tung oil used in the paint, varnish and other industries, are being further developed by the United States Department of Agriculture for the sound basis of a great new American industry. After three years of painstaking selection and propagation by the Bureau of Plant Industry, 40,000 young tung trees were planted recently in 13 test orchards on the Gulf Coast.

The need of United States-grown sources of tung oil is acute since the principal supplies usually imported from China have been sharply curtailed by war conditions.

By their studies of tung tree growth and oil extraction, the Department of Agriculture hopes to expand this promising field of industry. Since the trees do not thrive in all types of soil and are sensitive to cold weather, their propagation is still an expensive and speculative enterprise. Nevertheless, their cultivation as a sideline to other farming is usually profitable, Department officials say.

Inventors All

The word "invention" invariably calls to mind pictures of James Watt watching the lifting of the lid of his mother's teakettle to obtain his ideas which were applied to the development of the steam engine, invented before his time; Benjamin Franklin out in the storm with his kite proving that electricity and lightning are the same, and Samuel F. B. Morse flashing his first message, "What hath God wrought?" over a wire.

It brings to thought the schoolmaster, Eli Whitney, who struggled for years to gain recognition for his cotton gin, Guglielmo Marconi sending his first message a few feet through the air without wires to pave the way for the radio, and Thomas Edison making experiments in his basement to lay the foundation for work which later bore fruits in the form of the incandescent light, moving picture machine, electric locomotive and phonograph.

For ages the Inventor was an object of suspicion and was often persecuted but today he holds a place of distinction and his good works are protected by patents.

At the recent meeting of the Inventors of America held in New York it was evident from the great amount of unusual displays that the inventive spirit is as keen as ever. If any change was noted it was that the trend is away from haphazard tinkering to thoroughly thought-out plans for inventions applicable to the needs of the day.

By its acceptance of an award of merit, tendered by Albert G. Burns, President of the Inventors of America, "in appreciation of the recognition of the creative and inventive mind as expressed in this newspaper," The Christian Science Monitor again indorsed the work of these people who are aiding in the progress and enlightenment of mankind.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Services at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 11.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Lecture on Christian Science

Sunday, July 13, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices First Church, New York City, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Montreal-Nassau Air Route Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Advocates of a Canadian airline linking Montreal and Nassau, the Bahamas, conferred July 15 with Senators Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Walter E. George (D) of Georgia.

The group included civic and commercial representatives from Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C., and other Atlantic seaboard points which would be included on the proposed route.

W. S. Harney, manager of the Norfolk Association of Commerce, said the proposed air line contemplated stops at Atlantic City, N. J.; Norfolk, Charleston, and possibly Wilmington, N. C., and that Mayor H. W. Lockwood of Charleston was President of the Atlantic Coastal Cities Airways Association, formed to aid the proposal.

Delayed West Point Sails With Ousted Axis Nationals

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The transport West Point was on the high seas today, bound for Lisbon, Portugal, with 464 German and Italian nationals, banished by the United States Government and ordered to return to their warring homelands. Fifty other expected passengers were permitted to remain behind.

Scheduled to sail at 3 p. m. July 15, the West Point was 23 hours late in getting away on her unusual mission. The 27,000-ton liner, until recently the America, finest and largest ship of the United States Merchant Marine, was making her maiden trans-Atlantic voyage.

Despite the safe conduct guaranteed by the British Government, it was armed with four five-inch guns and antiaircraft guns for the trip through war-perilous waters.

It was learned from an authoritative shipping source that 25 Germans and 25 Italians who were expected to sail were not aboard when the West Point weighed anchor. Most of them had obtained stay permits from the Department of State by reason of long residence in the United States, marriage to United States citizens, or other reasons.

A State Department official said the names of any persons who failed to go aboard would be turned over to the Department of Justice. Those who stayed were granted deferment before they boarded the vessel, it was learned.

Shipping men said the voyage cost the Axis Governments about $120,000, including a $5 steward tip for each adult and $2.50 for each child on board.

The last two to go aboard were Erna Schrader and Christel Wagener, both stenographers in the office of the German Consulate in Los Angeles, who arrived from the West Coast by train.

On its return trip, the West Point will bring home American consuls, their families, and other United States nationals banished from Axis and Axis-dominated nations.

At least one German consular attache remained in the United States with State Department sanction when the West Point sailed.

Erwin Geiger, clerk in the Consulate in New Orleans, was granted permission to remain there temporarily.

U. S. Clerks En Route

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—Frank Nelson and Ivan Jacobsen, former clerks in the United States Legation at Oslo, Norway, who have been held by the German Government since last December on charges of possessing documents hostile to the Norwegian Government, left Berlin today en route to America.

They were accompanied by Richard Hottelet, American newspaperman who has been under detention for several months, and an official of the United States Embassy. The group was to join a group of United States consular officials waiting at Frankfort to return home following the closing of all United States Consulates in Germany.

It was understood here that Jay Allen, another American newspaperman who has been under detention by the Germans, would go directly from Occupied France to Lisbon.

Delay in Italy

ROME, July 17 (AP)—Informed sources said today that a train carrying 76 members of a United States consular party would be held in Italy until Italian and German consuls and employees returning to Europe have left the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

This presumably meant that the American party would not be permitted to leave San Remo, near the French border where the train was stopped yesterday, until the United States transport West Point reached Lisbon, Portugal. The ship is under the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

The informed source said the decision to hold the party was taken at the request of the German Government.

The exchange of consular staffs was expected to be worked out this way:

The 76 Americans would be permitted to cross into France just as soon as the Axis group from the United States crosses Portugal and Spain into France.

California's Camp Haan Has 'Gasless' Sunday

SANTA ANA, Calif., July 16 (AP) —Army officers and men at Camp Haan are experiencing gasless Sundays.

Maj. W. W. Vickery, infantry morale officer at the camp, told directors of the Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce that orders had been issued prohibiting use of Army gasoline for week-end pleasure trips.

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Tour Reveals Great Growth Of Co-operative Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Americans used to travel to the Scandinavian countries to see co-operatives at work. But this summer, for the first time, they are making a tour of their own co-operatives, which in recent years have grown to impressive size.

Carl R. Hutchinson, Ohio co-operative leader who is directing a party of 40 on this educational journey, says he himself has never before learned so much in so short a time as he has on this trip. He says he is astonished at the growth of co-operatives in the United States in recent months.

The party which Mr. Hutchinson is conducting started from Columbus, Ohio, July 7 and will remain "on the road" until July 20. Their first stops were to visit farmer co-operatives in Columbus, and Indianapolis, Ind. Then they spent two days in Chicago visiting urban co-operatives and wholesale organizations. From Chicago they will go into Wisconsin and Minnesota, then will travel through Iowa and Nebraska, and end up with a tour of co-operatives in Kansas.

The group making this field study is a colorful one. Its members are recruited from 17 States and Canada. One member is Miss Agnes MacPhail, for 18 years member of the Parliament of Canada, and a leader in the co-operative movement among farmers in the western part of her country. Miss MacPhail wants to see how the United States does it.

Three members of the group are operators of rice co-operatives in Arkansas. Two come from the Farm Credit Administration. A school for Negroes in North Carolina sent four people to take part in this field study. A Michigan school teacher, interested in the movement, has made this trip part of his summer vacation.

Every time the group visits a co-operative, it is given the opportunity to talk with its manager and members of its board. Questions these people ask bring out a wealth of interesting information, said Mr. Hutchinson. The tour leader is Educational Director of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and has conducted study groups for thousands of people in this field, but he says he is astonished at the new things he is learning about co-operatives on this trip.

When the travelers gather for meals, the dining hall is pretty sure to turn into a classroom. Discussions are lively. People interested in the co-operative movement believe it is the most promising means of strengthening Democracy at home.

"Growth of consumer co-operatives in America has been one of the most encouraging developments of the last decade," say the sponsors of this tour, the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. "Two million Americans purchase more than $600,000,000 worth of goods and services through their own co-operatives each year."

Among the co-operatives being visited are a wide variety of businesses: co-operative grocery stores, gas and oil stations, fertilizer factories, housing projects, credit unions, recreation camps, insurance companies, a co-operative oil well, a rubber tire plant, grain elevators, livestock co-operatives and meat packing plants.

Sponsors of the tour expect it to become an annual affair.

Defense Programs Demand Radio Time

WASHINGTON (AP) — Asserting that many stations could not meet the demands of Government defense agencies for radio time, the Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters recommended that stations give priority to programs in this order:

1. Enlistment of manpower for the armed services and national defense industries.
2. Defense financing, such as the sale of defense bonds.
3. Morale building.
4. Activities of Government agencies not primarily connected with national defense.

The Committee's recommendations are merely advisory.

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RECIPE Melt 3 tbsp. butter in saucepan. Add ½ lb. mushrooms and brown lightly. Add 1 cup milk, mixed smoothly with 2 tbsp. flour. Stir until creamy. Add 6 oz. tin R&R Boned Chicken. Heat and serve with crisp waffles.
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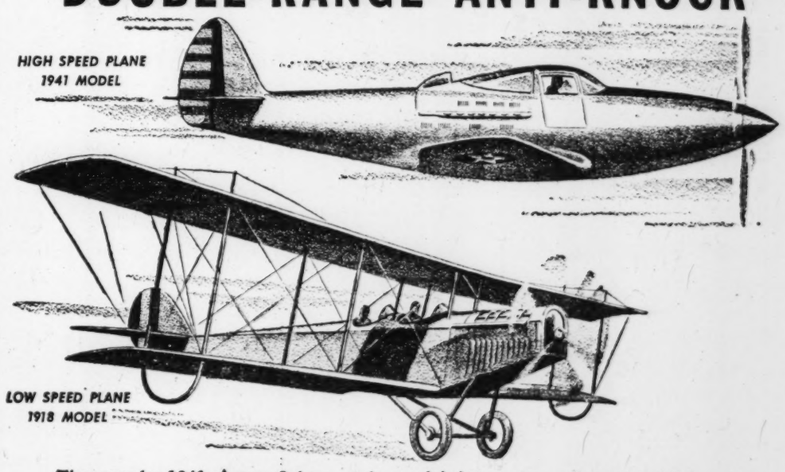

The speedy 1941 Army fighter and the old World War fighter represent two speed ranges in flying. They are pictured here to remind you that *in driving a car* there are also two main speed ranges. The first range is from 10 to 45 miles per hour, and is used mainly in traffic. The second range is from 45 miles per hour upwards, used mainly in driving out on the open highway.
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The Home Forum

Opening a Door

I HAVE JUST been reading about an Englishman's adventure, in early life, some forty-five years ago in America. He was then a raw youth, trained as a seaman. He had been to sea; but, by some unexplained series of experiences, he found himself at Yonkers, working in a large carpet-factory. He spent two years there, during which enormous stretch of time—for two years mean a lot to the young—he learned much about the technical processes of the craft, made some good friendships, was commended for his industry, and twice promoted.

That is a good story of honest effort and work rewarded. But it is not all. This raw Englishman, warmed by the kindness and dignity of the American folk with whom he came into daily contact, began to expand like a plant in the sun. And, in expanding, the sensitive petals of his nature demanded more and more light.

His working hours were long; nearly twelve a day. But, in spite of that, he found time to discover a door that was to lead him into his own future. And he opened that door. Let me quote the words in which he describes, in a quiet, matter-of-fact way, how that important event occurred.

* * *

"On a Friday, the English mail being in, I went, as usual, to the Post Office to ask for letters, and then, also as usual, crossed the road to the bookstore of Mr. William Palmer East, a little further along the avenue. It chanced that he had upon his shelves a row of books of poetry, American and English. In my memory, most of them were the kind of books of poetry which get left upon a bookseller's shelves until someone thinks that one will serve for somebody's birthday. Among them was a Chaucer, price 75 cents, in a dull red binding. I knew nothing of Chaucer, except the old phrases about his being a well of English undefiled and the Father of English poetry. I bought this book from Mr. East. . . . On that Sunday afternoon, after lunch, I decided not to walk but to read Chaucer. It was a hot, beautiful day; and it seemed a pity to go into the woods while there were still so many mosquitoes. I stretched myself on my bed, and began to read 'The Parliament of Fowls'; and with the first lines entered into a world of poetry until then unknown to me. Many years before, when I was a little child, I had delight from the early poems of Milton. Now, I tasted something deeper; I was taken into another world, unlike this in its excitement and beauty; it was a new experience. It seemed to me, that evening, that very likely there was no limit to the world opened by such poetry; it seemed boundless in liberty, inexhaustible in riches, deathless in beauty, eternal in delight."

* * *

When I came upon this passage, I recognized something which took such hold upon my memory and my imagination that I could read no further. Like the ill-starred Paolo and Francesca, whom Dante encountered early in his journey to the underworld, I "read no more that day." It often happens so. It has done so all through my life. There must be some element in our nature which stops short of full and reasoning consciousness, when confronted with things larger than experience can apprehend. I have found that, when I am confronted with an enormous stretch of landscape from a hilltop, my eyes begin to wander from the scene. I find myself saying, by a distinct effort: "Now, I will look at all this, from left to right, and take it all in. I will map it out, and relate the various features each to the other. I will miss nothing, either of static beauty, or of changing variety." I say that to myself, but I do not begin to act upon it. Something has stopped short. Something has become disconnected. I am still *beginning* to look at that superb scene; but I am still *not* looking at it.

* * *

And the same thing has happened in other moments when recognition, after an instant of indescribable ecstasy, suddenly goes dim and ceases. I recall how, when I first read "Paradise Lost" and "Prometheus Unbound," I reached passages again and again that held me up more abruptly than they would have done had they been devastatingly boring. They held me up because they poured a Niagara of beauty over me.

I had to shut my eyes, and brace myself against my chair, taking the shock of joy as though it were pain. The same thing happened, too, when I was listening to certain music, as the Brahms' Fourth Symphony, or Berlioz's "Harald in Italy."

* * *

I had the same experience when I read this passage about buying a book of poems by Chaucer, and the reading of them. But, as usual after such an experience, I found that the hold-up was followed by a rush of consciousness, in which memory suddenly became positive, a whole and active force that filled my being with a kind of time-annihilating joy. At once, I lived again in that moment, over thirty years ago, when I too opened the door and peered into the future, the world of books which I was about to inherit. My introducer was not Chaucer, but John Keats. The scene is set closely about me today. I am standing, a schoolboy, in my brother's room, at the foot of his bed. I can see the small pattern inlaid into the mahogany. I am gazing at it, half-timidly, for my eyes are also fastened on the book in my hand. It is my brother's book, and has a red leather cover, on which is gilded a design of two swallows and three roses. My brother is staring at me, with curiosity and amusement, and suddenly I am wondering why he is curious and what he is amused about. But I do not wonder for long, because I am spellbound. I have just read the opening lines, and the poem is a rambling piece full of fancies. But it was the door through which I entered the land of magic. I have just read these lines, and have repeated them over to myself so many times that they have gone out of focus, and lost their meaning; so that I am looking at them again, but blindly, while the wildness and wonder and astonishment beat about me like echoes from a mighty cliff standing above a wood.

"I stood tip-toe upon a little hill,
The air was cooling, and so very still,
That the sweet buds which with a modest pride
Pull droopingly, in slanting curve aside,
Their scantly-leav'd, and finely tapering stems,
Had not yet lost those starry diadems
Caught from the early sobbing of the morn."

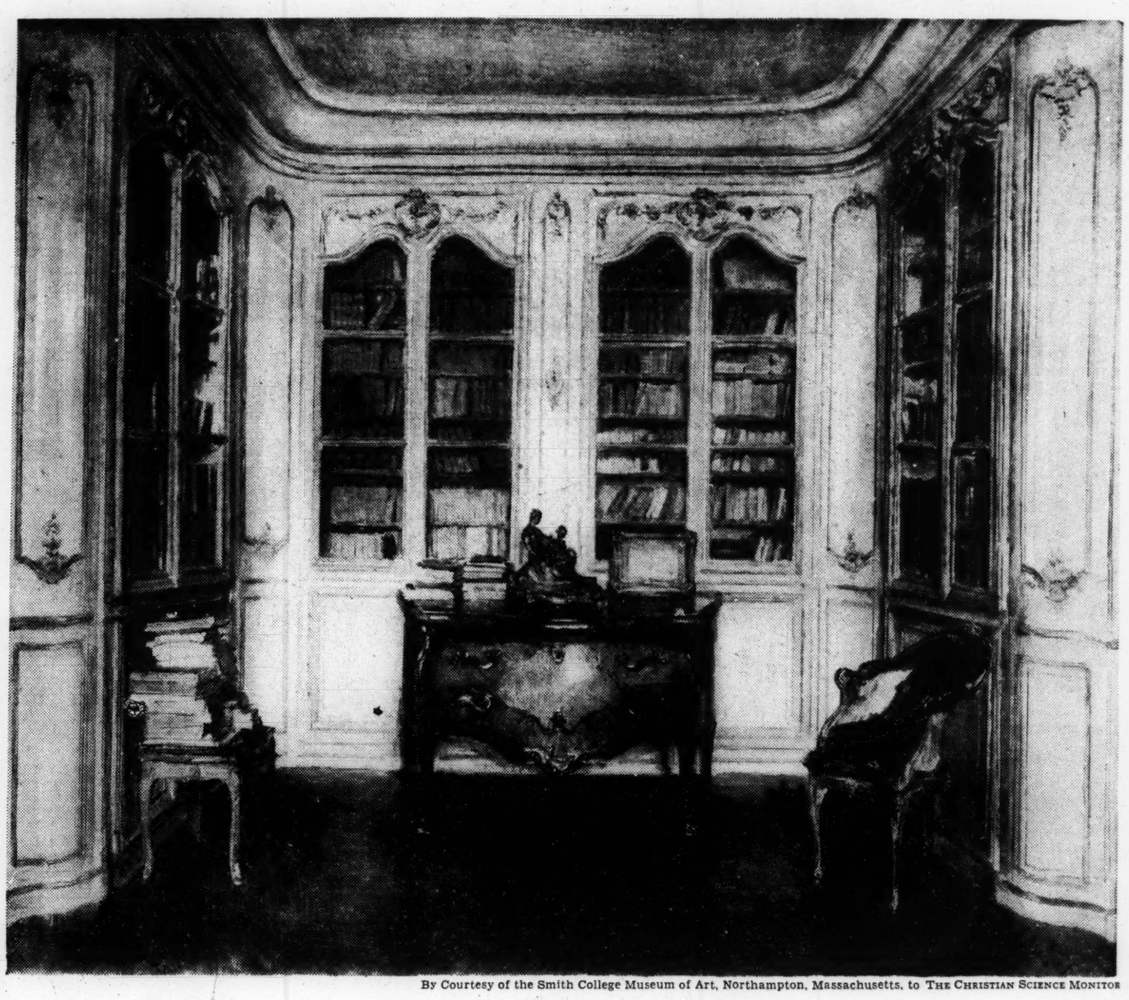
And so it went on. But I could not go on. I was spellbound, fastened there by an emotion which I shall never lose, and never have lost, since that unforgettable moment. It was the beginning of awareness for me, the time of that *real* identification of self, when life in an instant means more than it can ever appear to mean.

* * *

Of course, memory cannot keep at that stretch, and it is well that it cannot; for we have a long row to harrow, and need to conserve our forces. But latent in my mind, and tincturing all my thoughts and feelings ever since, that moment of recognition goes on, a timeless moment that contradicts its own brevity; and is ready always to glow again with a present light, as at this moment of writing, and as in that moment when I put down the book written by the Englishman who had spent two years in a carpet-factory in New York. How well I knew what those two years had been to him. How well I knew the force of that experience which he describes, the introduction to a great poet, and the first determination to follow that example, near or far behind the monitor so instantly accepted.

That youth in the carpet-factory became our present Poet Laureate, John Masefield, a master both in prose and verse. Time and faith together have conspired to fulfill his dream; or at least enough of it to make him a solace to many, as Chaucer was to him; a solace, and an opener of doors.

RICHARD CHURCH



By Courtesy of the Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"INTERIOR": *A Painting by Walter Gay*

BORN IN Hingham, Massachusetts, Walter Gay (1856-1937) spent most of his life in Paris, where he studied with French masters and identified himself with French culture. His interest was expressed in a renowned collection of objets d'art and in the many paintings he made of French eighteenth-century interiors.

These portraits of exquisitely furnished rooms were painted with a well-developed craftsmanship. Walter Gay emphasized the quality of flickering light on the luminous surfaces and the soft graded tones in rich textures. He was unique for the skill which he cultivated, and for a freer use of the brush and a more imaginative touch. Living as he did in France, he captured the spirit and vitality latent in French decorative arts.

D. A.

Within the Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BOOK OF PSALMS evinces a great reverence for God's commandments, declaring what great things God has done. With overflowing heart the Psalmist sings (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them." How much the world, seemingly in such turmoil, needs to awaken to the great fact that the Ten Commandments, exemplified in all of their purity, simplicity, and blessedness in the life and works of our Master, are sufficient for the guidance, protection, and preservation of mankind!

It is the birthright of everyone to be at peace in himself and with his fellow beings. To enjoy this glorious inheritance one must necessarily understand his relationship to God, the Father of all. The Scriptures reveal that man is created in the likeness of God, Spirit, and it follows that the spiritual law or will of God must govern man's entire thought and being. Since belief in a material creation differs from revealed truth, matter and mortality are clearly not in accord with God's law.

In his wonderful exposition of spiritual law and its availability in practical experience, termed the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus said (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." In all of his healing work, our Master annulled material laws—which had been honored for centuries—and demonstrated the divine law of harmony. Jesus rejected supposed physical and hereditary laws as violations of God's law. Understanding the infinite power of Spirit to sustain all creation, he walked on the water, thereby proving the law of gravity to be a material belief, not a divine enactment. He healed the sick, redeemed the sinning, and restored the dead, thus fulfilling the perfect law of Life and Love.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, through her intensive study of the Scriptures in the light of divine revelation, perceived the operation of the divine law in the miracles of the Old Testament and the healing works of the Master. In "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) she defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." A demonstrable understanding of divine Principle, governing all God's creation, the creation of Spirit, in perfect, harmonious activity, will enable one to enjoy immunity from evil of every nature in proportion to one's understanding. It is evident that the real man, made in the image of God, perfect Mind, is never brought into subjection to sin and disease, and is therefore imperishable.

The true Christian Scientist is law-abiding and considerate in all of his dealings with his fellow men. He is conscientious in observing the laws of the land, and consistent in upholding the ordinances of his community, regarding these regulations as necessary provisions for the welfare and protection of its people and their property. One who thinks and lives in harmony with the ever-active, universal law of God, loyally supports his government and respects the rights of his fellow men. In no greater way can one serve his country and mankind.

The true understanding of divine Principle, Love, as the Father and Mother of all, is greatly needed in the home to preserve the unity and sanctity of family life, and keep it happy and prosperous. Human relationships, based upon the erroneous mortal concept of man, are unprotected from the subtleties and assaults of discord, jealousy, selfishness, strife, and kindred evils. Christian Science, on the other hand, brings into human consciousness the Christlike understanding of the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and fosters brotherly love, patience, kindness, goodness, bringing enduring joy, gladness, and safety. Home life and all one's associations are made happy and blessed when divine Love is honored and obeyed.

At this period, lawlessness seems especially flagrant, and it might appear that chaos rather than order prevails. To the discerning, however, these conditions are but indications of the vigorous activity of Truth in human consciousness, bringing erroneous thinking to the surface to be purged away. Through this purifying action of divine Mind, a higher standard of human thought is being brought about, which must result in a better order of human progress.

In inspired phrasing Mrs. Eddy reveals the supremacy of divine law and its complete adequacy for meeting all human needs, where she writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 243): "Truth has no consciousness of error. Love has no sense of hatred. Life has no partnership with death. Truth, Life, and Love are a law of annihilation to everything unlike themselves, because they declare nothing except God." The omnipotence of divine Life must be acknowledged as the eternal reality of spiritual being, the omnipresence of Love as the infinite all-presence and power, and the omniscience of Truth as the one all-embracing intelligence governing man and the universe. Thus the whole earth will be transformed, and men will live in peace, blessing one another, under the government of God's beneficent law.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Innerhalb des Gesetzes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER PSALTER zeigt große Ehrfurcht vor Gottes Geboten, indem er verkündigt, was für große Dinge Gott getan hat. Aus vollem Herzen singt der Psalmist (Ps. 119, 165): „Großen Frieden haben, die dein Gesetz lieben; sie werden nicht straucheln". Wie sehr es der Welt, die in so großer Unruhe zu sein scheint, not tut, sich der großen Tatsache bewußt zu werden, daß die Zehn Gebote, die in ihrer ganzen Reinheit, Einfachheit und Seligkeit im Leben und in den Werken unseres Meisters veranschaulicht sind, zur Führung, Beschützung und Erhaltung der Menschheit genügen!

Es ist jedermanns Geburtsrecht, mit sich und mit seinen Mitmenschen in Frieden zu leben. Um sich dieses herrlichen Erbes zu erfreuen, muß man unbedingt seine Verwandtschaft mit Gott, dem Vater aller, verstehen. Die Bibel enthüllt, daß der Mensch zum Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, geschaffen ist, woraus folgt, daß das geistige Gesetz oder der Wille Gottes des Menschen ganzes Denken und Sein regieren muß. Da der Glaube an eine materielle Schöpfung von der geoffenbarten Wahrheit abweicht, stehen die Materie und die Sterblichkeit gewiß nicht mit Gottes Gesetz im Einklang.

In der Bergpredigt, seiner wunderbaren Auslegung des geistigen Gesetzes und dessen Verfügbarkeit in der praktischen Erfahrung, sagte Christus Jesus (Matth. 5, 17): „Ihr sollt nicht wähnen, daß ich gekommen bin, das Gesetz oder die Propheten aufzulösen; ich bin nicht gekommen, aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen". In seinem ganzen Heilungswerk hob unser Meister altehrwürdige materielle Gesetze auf und bewies das göttliche Gesetz der Harmonie. Jesus verwarf hypothetische Natur- und Vererbungsgesetze als Verletzungen des Gesetzes Gottes. Da er verstand, daß die unendliche Kraft des Geistes die ganze Schöpfung erhält, wandelte er auf dem Wasser, wodurch er bewies, daß das Gesetz der Schwerkraft keine göttliche Verfügung, sondern eine materielle Annahme ist. Er heilte die Kranken, erlöste die Sünder und weckte die Toten auf und erfüllte so das vollkommene Gesetz des Lebens und der Liebe.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erkannte durch ihr gründliches Forschen in der Bibel im Lichte göttlicher Offenbarung das Wirken des göttlichen Gesetzes in den Wundern des Alten Testaments und in den Heilungswerken des Meisters. In ihrem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) erklärt sie die Christliche Wissenschaft als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Ein beweisbares Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips, das die ganze Schöpfung Gottes, die Schöpfung des Geistes, in vollkommener, harmonischer Tätigkeit regiert, befähigt uns, im Verhältnis zu unserem Verständnis frei vom Bösen jeder Art zu bleiben. Es ist klar, daß der wirkliche Mensch, der zum Bilde Gottes, des vollkommenen Gemüts, gemacht ist, nie der Sünde oder der Krankheit unterworfen worden und daher unzerstörbar ist.

Der wahre Christliche Wissenschafter beobachtet das Gesetz und ist in seinem Umgang mit seinen Mitmenschen rücksichtsvoll. Er beobachtet gewissenhaft die Gesetze des Landes und hält sich stets an die örtlichen Verordnungen, da er diese Vorschriften als notwendige Maßnahmen für das Wohl und den Schutz der Bevölkerung und ihres Eigentums betrachtet. Wer in Übereinstimmung mit dem immer wirkenden, allumfassenden Gesetz Gottes denkt und lebt, unterstützt treu seine Regierung und achtet die Rechte seiner Mitmenschen. Man kann seinem Lande und der Menschheit auf keine bessere Art und Weise dienen.

Das wahre Verständnis, daß das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, der Vater und die Mutter aller ist, ist in der Familie sehr vonnöten, um die Einigkeit und Heiligkeit des Familienlebens zu bewahren und es glücklich und gedeihlich zu erhalten. Auf dem irrigen, sterblichen Begriff vom Menschen beruhende menschliche Verwandtschaften sind den Tücken und Angriffen der Zwietracht, der Eifersucht, der Selbstsucht, des Streites und ähnlicher Übel ausgesetzt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft dagegen bringt das christliche Verständnis der Vaterschaft und der Mutterschaft Gottes in das menschliche Bewußtsein und nährt Nächstenliebe, Geduld, Freundlichkeit und Güte, die dauernde Freude, Fröhlichkeit und Sicherheit bringen. Das Familienleben und alle unsere Beziehungen werden glücklich und gesegnet, wenn die göttliche Liebe durch Gehorsam geehrt wird.

Gegenwärtig scheint Gesetzlosigkeit besonders überhandzunehmen, und man könnte meinen, daß eher Wirrwarr als Ordnung herrsche. Aber für den, der klar sieht, sind diese Zustände nur Anzeichen des mächtigen Wirkens der Wahrheit im menschlichen Bewußtsein, das das irrige Denken an die Oberfläche bringt, damit es beseitigt werde. Durch diese reinigende Tätigkeit des göttlichen Gemüts gewinnt das menschliche Denken eine höhere Norm, die eine bessere Ordnung menschlichen Fortschritts zur Folge haben muß.

Mit inspirierten Worten enthüllt Mrs Eddy die Oberhoheit des göttlichen Gesetzes und dessen vollständige Hinlänglichkeit, alle menschlichen Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 243) „Die Wahrheit hat kein Bewußtsein vom Irrtum. Die Liebe hat keinen Sinn für Haß. Das Leben hat keine Gemeinschaft mit dem Tode. Die Wahrheit, das Leben und die Liebe sind ein Gesetz der Vernichtung alles dessen, was ihnen unähnlich ist, weil sie nichts verkünden außer Gott". Die Allmacht des göttlichen Lebens muß als die ewige Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins, die Allgegenwart der Liebe als die unendliche Allgegenwart und Macht und die Allwissenheit der Wahrheit als die eine allumfassende Intelligenz, die den Menschen und das Weltall regiert, anerkannt werden. So wird die ganze Erde umgewandelt werden, und die Menschen werden unter der Regierung des wohltätigen Gesetzes Gottes in Frieden leben und einander segnen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche [illegible] (The Christian Science [illegible], U. S. A.

Silver Kingdom

The tide departed, leaving in its trail
A silver pool in which a kingdom shone,
A fragile township, tremulous and pale
Under the water when the sea had gone.
And we, the driftwood gatherers, looked where
The sea had been to find beneath the bright
And burning azure of the summer air,
A smaller world half water and half light.

Below, upon the shingle, the tide stirred
The scattered shells; but in this little world
No ripple woke and not a sound occurred.
This township slept forever there impearled—
As if no laughing tide would ever rise
And take a silver fortress by surprise.

HAROLD VINAL

The Chinese Pattern for Living

THERE IS A strange emptiness about Chinese houses. The first interior I saw was that of my teacher, Mak's house in Canton. The outside was of grey bricks neatly mortared together with white mortar. Inside the walls were exactly the same. The house was a large one, as houses in the Sai Kwan (western suburbs) went, and the main hall contained nothing but the ancestral tablets with a few incense-sticks burning in a bowl in front of them, a number of scrolls hanging from the walls, and bare Chinese furniture. In the ordinary way the Chinese do not use their blackwood chairs and tables; they have a big round table at which the family sit on stools. I was struck by the austere unsybaritic look of the place. Who in the world could take his ease in a straight-backed chair with a hard wooden seat and with a cold marble let into its back? I have seen interiors since, both in China and in the "Southern Ocean" (Malaysia), but I have never seen any approach to luxury or even to comfort. Millionaires build modern houses with every possible modern appliance—but they don't use them. I knew one *towkay* (head of a business), a Hokkien worth three million dollars who had started life as a rickshaw-puller. He had built himself a palace, but he found its spaciousness oppressive, so he lived in a small lodge by the gate in great simplicity. The drawing-rooms of the Chinese of the Southern Ocean are usually for show. When visitors come they are shown into them to admire the . . . crystal candelabra, electro-plated épergnes and Brummagem ornaments, mixed up with beautiful Chinese ones, but the family, including the servants, live in small side-rooms and on landings and staircases.

In Changsha, in the short time I was there, I was invited into several Chinese houses and found there the same austerity. . . .

Allowing the truth of all this, it is a matter for surprise that anyone should at any time become endeared to the Chinese manner of living. Yet I remember periods when I was taken with it to the exclusion of almost anything else. I was fascinated by the *chinoiserie*. . . . In particular I was charmed by the beauty of embroidery in some old-fashioned paneled dresses; the dexterity of inspired fingers and the rich mellowness of the silks struck my imagination. . . . It all led to an increased intimacy with the pattern of life to which it belonged. — From "China Evergreen," by VICTOR PURCELL. (New York: Dutton.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Right This Way, Ladies and Gentlemen ..... ***By H. S. Hayward***

Almost everyone has been called upon to give an impression of the new Washington—except the newspapermen whose business it is to record such impressions.

Once upon a time, it was considered an oversight if visiting notables were not asked: "And now, sir (or madam), what do you think of Washington?" But currently, with news of vital national and international importance urgently in need of recording, such less spectacular aspects of present-day Washington are being slighted.

The phrase "New Washington" is used advisedly. For the Capital city is indeed different. Not different from yesterday or last week, necessarily. But certainly different from the pre-war days. Moreover, to this reporter it is totally "new" in every sense of the word.

The writer knows little of the so-called "old days" when the advent of summer sent Congress scurrying for home and Washington officialdom off on vacations in less torrid climes.

But he is now obtaining a bird's-eye impression of a Washington that apparently can tolerate no interruption of its gigantic labors, weather notwithstanding.

Across Street to State Department

He has this week stood in respectful silence in Presidential Secretary Stephen Early's ante-chamber in the White House. There he has listened to a shirt-sleeved Mr. Early disclose bits of information which added detail to the vast scope of the Iceland occupation picture. There, while other reporters laughed at Mr. Early's comments on Senator Wheeler, he has stood fascinated at the side of a calm stenographer in a seersucker dress who took down in rapid hieroglyphics every word spoken.

Then, from the air-conditioned White House, he has trudged across the street to the un-air-conditioned State Department to grasp the welcoming hand of white-thatched Michael F. McDermott, chief of the State Department's press section and a real newspaperman's friend. A few minutes later, he has padded down the hall to the reception room of the Secretary of State, flanked on one side by the well-informed Washington representative of Russia's Tass News Agency, and on the other by a new man representing the Japanese Domei Agency.

There, standing near a German reporter, he has watched the impeccable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, describe the progress of conversations with the Soviet Ambassador, and answer questions on the Peru-Ecuador situation. While others scribbled notes, he has stolen a glance at the men who will inform and interpret for nations south of the Rio Grande what Mr. Welles is saying.

Later, he has taxied to the far-flung Navy Department to hear nimble Secretary Frank Knox read, reread, and then read again the orders set forth in President Roosevelt's message on the Iceland occupation. He has gazed across the broad desk at a Secretary alternately gay and grimly serious. He has cocked an attentive ear at the journalist who persistently interrogated Mr. Knox on points the Secretary would not answer except in the President's own words.

Sees How News Is Made

And finally, pass in hand, he has stood outside the door of the oval room, one of literally scores of reporters waiting for the Chief Executive's press conference. About him mill and chatter the cream of American newswriters—journalists whose stories every day earn by-lines in important papers throughout the country. He is impressed by the youthful appearance, informal attire, and unassuming air of these talented personages. And, unaccountably, he is startled to find women reporters there.

Jamming through the door in the vanguard, he has without dignity galloped into the presence of Franklin Roosevelt, right up to the very edge of his desk. He has noticed how the President exchanges greetings and pleasantries with the newsmen he knows. He has eyed the assorted knick-knacks and documents on the desk, and notes that Mr. Roosevelt is in fine fettle that day. Only the big, restless hands give any indication of tension. While the coatless President speaks, he listens spellbound to the familiar voice, but hears also the scratch of more than a hundred pencils and the flipping of notebook pages. A joke, a hypothetical illustration, a frown, a wave of the arm, a shifting in his swivel chair—these are the means by which the President emphasizes or parries a point.

The half hour flees. The journalistic multitude—its questions answered or shelved—murmurs an impatient, "Thank you" and scrambles for the telephones. News has been made—in the American way.

Yes, muses the reporter as he walks toward the bustle and honk of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington is no hotter than usual. But it is very, very much busier.

The Country Speaks: Yosemite

A-Camping We Will Go ..... ***By Max K. Gilstrap***

There is always something new under the summer sun that peeps over famous Half Dome each morning into Yosemite Valley.

Gliding down the 3,000-foot granite wall of El Capitan, its bright rays glint in the rippling waters of the Merced River, then make their way slowly past the Bear Pits where a mother bear is frolicking with her two cubs, past the lofty Cathedral Spires—a Rheims in stone, past the waving white curtain of rumbling Yosemite Falls, finally to filter through a grove of yellow pines into the public campgrounds, already bustling with activity.

Here from all appearances is an early western boom town. Hundreds of campers are chopping wood, cooking breakfast, carrying water and arranging their camps. All give the impression of having arrived in a "Cimarron Rush" the night before. Some of the people haven't yet found a place to park their cars, many of the tents are only partially "pitched." A few campers who arrived in the night have camped unknowingly in someone's "front yard" and have to move.

The colorful camp clothing—shorts, overalls, seersucker slacks, plaid aprons, bathing suits—have the appearance of being given their first tryouts. Blue smoke from the campfires, the smell of frying bacon and burning pine knots and the rippling laughter of the campers add to the hominess of the place.

Real Ingenuity Shown

Some of the campers show real ingenuity in setting up their camps. Here a stump is serving as a bureau. Pine cones have been threaded for curtains. Branches have been woven into a rustic fence. Many campers use large pieces of bark for camp nameplates, others spell out their names with lichen-covered tree limbs. A few have strung up empty cans near their food boxes for "bear alarms."

The cold river with its melted snow water is a common icebox for everyone. However, complications have been known to arise from this arrangement, especially on hot days when the river rises from melting snows in the mountains. After one warm day, a camper went to his "icebox" to find that his watermelon had floated away but in its place were two pounds of butter and near-by—a can of pudding! They were unwitting gifts from upstream.

As the campers wash dishes, build bird feeding tables and unpack their cars they hail each other across the way.

"Good morning! Did the bears come into your camp last night?"

Their voices attempt to show concern but most of them would be disappointed if they did not have at least one such "caller" while they are camping. What is a lost ham or a broken jar of honey compared with the nostalgic hours they can spend telling about it when they return home?

Where . . . "Nature's Peace Flows" . . .

"Remember the time Aunt Kate hid the whole supply of bacon from the bears—under her pillow?"

When breakfast is over the real activities of the day begin. During a Yosemite vacation most visitors see the sunrise on Mirror Lake, spend a day in the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, watch the lunar bow at midnight in the mists of the Lower Yosemite Falls. They enjoy the Indian demonstrations in back of the Museum, hike into the "back country" above the Valley, and promptly at nine o'clock each evening look up to Glacier Point to see glowing embers spill down the face of the cliff in the famous firefall.

By departure time visitors are enthusiastically speaking of Yosemite's grandeur. They say that it is not found alone in the famous natural features, but chiefly in the unexpected views along the trails, in the gurgle of the streams and in the whisper of the trees. They all agree that Yosemite is a place where, in the words of John Muir, "nature's peace flows into you like sunshine flows into trees . . . while cares drop off like autumn leaves."

To Change the Subject:

Between Peoples of Good Will ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

Having long had certain misgivings about those "cultural good will missions" in which we of the United States indulge—formerly to countries of Europe and now with increasing intensity to the republics of Latin America—it is with interest that I read of Yehudi Menuhin's condemnation of them. They are "artificial," "superfluous," even "dishonest," and sometimes "resented" by our Latin-American neighbors, he said. Perhaps they are a step ahead. Perhaps, on the other hand, they deceive us into thinking we are taking steps when really we are postponing efforts that are more sincere and have more depth.

Mr. Menuhin Complains

Mr. Menuhin, back from a South American concert tour, voiced an opinion that these missions, and the cultural relations bureaus which sponsor them, do more harm than good. Business relations, the exchange of students and professors, and presumably also the natural exchange of cultural treats such as concert tours and art exhibitions, all founded on a sound basis of mutual benefit, interest, and respect, he indicated as quite sufficient to develop inter-American friendship.

All last week while attending an international education conference at Ann Arbor, Mich., I lived in a university dormitory entirely filled with the women of the large Latin-American delegation to the conference, and even on the strength of so brief an acquaintance with these teachers and heads of schools from all the Latin-American republics, I must confess relief that I did not have to present myself to them as a member of some "cultural good will mission." Instead, we were all workers together, having much to share with one another and (barring language difficulties, which were more often due to my discourteous lack of Spanish or Portuguese than their lack of English) equally ready to do so.

The "good will tour" may not always indicate that a people consider themselves superior; indeed these tours have been courteously "returned" by the countries thus singled out. But as a means of building international relations between peoples who should be recognizing one another with respect, mutual helpfulness, and increasing friendship, they do seem to me artificial and a little silly.

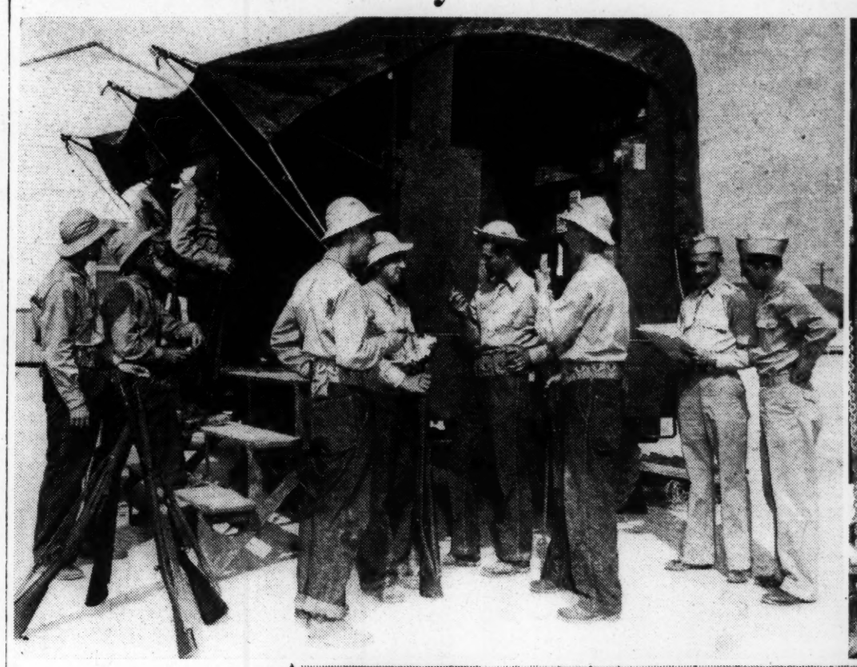
The good taste of any step in human relations—whether between neighbors on the same street or neighbor countries on the same planet—can, I always feel, be put to this simple test: "Would you do this exactly the same way to some individual face to face whom you are likely to have as guest in your own home or as your host in his?"

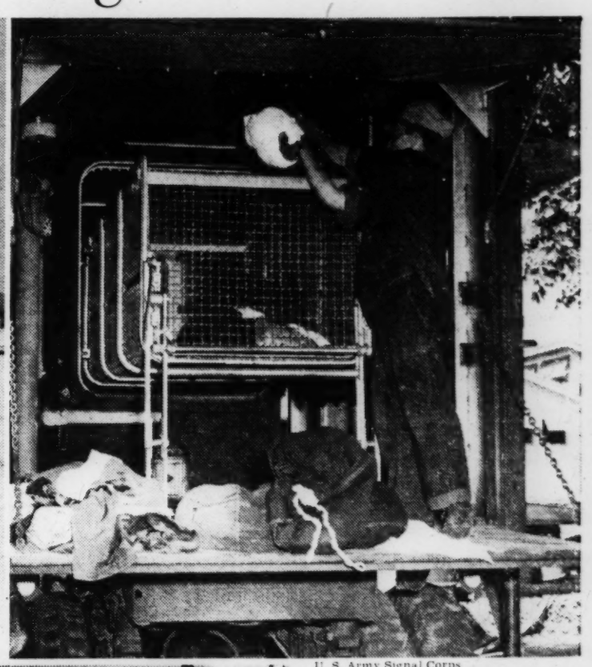
A Question of Good Taste

To those men and women of good will with whom I, also of good will, walked to meetings at our recent conference, chatted as we carried our trays along the cafeteria line in the student union building, exchanged views and experiences about children, home life, schools, national customs, the war, and hairdos, I could not ever say, face to face, "I come to you on a good will mission." Could you say it to an individual for whom you wish to express only respect and friendship? Yet, in the mass, through our organizations, we do just this.

Yes, I have long had misgivings when I have read in the papers of those embarking or returning "good will" missions or individuals. Is it a democratic way of calling on our equals? Do we make friends with our next-door neighbor this way? Is it internationally quite courteous?

American Army Does Its Washing 'On the March'





U. S. Army Signal Corps

Army Goes Modern

Upper row (left): Mobile sales commissary, part of the equipment of the Army Quartermaster Corps, which moves directly behind troops on the march or in action and provides them with comforts during rest periods. Upper row (right): Mobile sterilization unit which takes care of soiled uniforms and clothing. Second row: Brig. Gen. C. D. Hartman, commanding officer of the Quartermaster Replacement Center at Camp Lee, Virginia. Third row: Portable field ovens capable of turning out thousands of loaves of bread daily. Bottom row: Mobile laundry which washes and dries soldiers' clothing while rolling along behind advancing columns.

Food, laundry, canteen, baths, and even shoe shop available to men at front.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP LEE, Va.—When Uncle Sam's soldiers get their marching orders, they won't have to wait for food, laundry, baths, cold drinks, or shoe repairs. All that rolls along with the modern army.

At least it will as soon as the Army's new mobile housekeeping equipment, in use by the Quartermaster Corps here, can be manufactured on a scale large enough to serve troops on maneuvers or in battle.

In World War days, equipment to meet the everyday needs of soldiers on the march was clumsy, often stationary, and put an anchor on the free movement of troops. Today there is new emphasis on mobility.

A group of Washington newspaperwomen recently invaded this extensive Virginia camp at the invitation of the Quartermaster Corps specifically to see how adept the modern army is at keeping house on wheels.

Army officers in charge kept pointing out how the Army was "just like home." We disagreed. It wasn't "like home." But in some functions it was even more efficient.

Mobile Laundry

Take, for instance, the Army's mobile laundry. Each one turns out 65 pounds of clean clothes—washed and thoroughly dried—in about 30 minutes. Mounted on a trailer, the laundry unit is composed of three devices—an electric washer, an "extractor" that takes out 90 per cent of the water, and two "tumblers" that blow warm air through the clothes until they are dry. Three men operate each unit.

Camp Lee's four laundry trailers, serving about 9,000 men a week, are the only ones being used by the Army to date. A complete "laundry company," when the equipment is available, will include 16 trailers, capable of serving 35,000 men a week. Each soldier pays $1.50 a month for laundry.

Before he puts on clean clothes, each marcher will get a shower bath, throwing his dirty uniform into a sterilizer, familiarly known to soldiers as a "de-louser." The mobile shower unit pulls up beside a stream, sets its motors to work pumping water for 12 shower baths and generating steam for the sterilizer.

A sterilization and bath company, according to Army calculations, can accommodate 2,500 soldiers a day.

Entirely new to the Army are two shops on wheels—one a cobbler's truck that half-soles 200 pairs of shoes a day, the other a canteen trailer that will carry razor blades, soft drinks, soap and writing paper up to within 1,000 yards of a firing line.

The Army's shoemakers are chiefly men who pursued that trade in civilian life. The 12 who run the mobile shoe repair shop here were described by one officer as having the "highest morale in the whole Army." The other day when they hit the 200-pair-a-day mark, "they were so elated it was just as if they had a check rein on the back of their heads," he reported.

Even in an "army on wheels," there is plenty of work for the shoemaker. It takes a soldier about 200 miles of walking to wear through a sole and he does that about every 30 days. Each pair of shoes is repaired three or four times before it is discarded. In the old days, the Army on the march had to send its shoes way back behind the lines to get them repaired, but today the cobbler rolls right along with the trucks and guns.

Traveling in the shoe truck will be a couple of "seamsters"—men who darn socks, sew on buttons, and sew rips in uniforms.

The mobile commissary is described by Quartermaster officers as a "morale-building" device since it is at hand to supply such items as candy, soap, chewing gum, razor blades, soda pop, and writing paper that a soldier formerly bought in camp or did without.

A "company" of mobile canteens, 36 in number, will serve about 500,000 men, it is estimated.

Soldiers are not allowed to run up bills at the firing line any more than in camp. Payment for items bought from the mobile store must be in cash or in canteen checks. Prices, its operators said, will be "normal or below."

Although a mobile bakery has not yet arrived at the camp, one is reported on its way that will turn out 4,000 loaves of bread while rolling along behind troops in battle.

Meanwhile field bakeries have been modernized. Portable ranges and ovens have been developed which can be dismounted, set three in a truck, and carried to any destination.

The modern army stove is a vast improvement over cooking equipment of the last war. Gasoline-operated, it can bake, fry, and boil while moving in trucks, if necessary.

Some of the larger Army centers have mechanical potato peelers, though the job of removing the eyes and of weeping over onions still remains an integral part of "K. P." duties, traditionally a means of punishing minor offenses committed by soldiers. Mess halls here have specially-constructed "love seats" outside the kitchen door where these duties are performed.

'Mein Kampf' Popular

Though "bookmobiles" or traveling libraries are being used in many camp areas to carry reading materials to the soldiers, these do not go along on maneuvers. At such times of strenuous activity, men have little time or inclination to read. Back in camp, it is a different story. After working hours, the library here, started with $6,400 worth of books provided by Congress, is one of the most popular places in camp, sharing honors with the four motion-picture theaters that admit privates for 14 cents. Most popular books with selectees, according to the camp librarian, have been Jean Valtin's "Out of the Night" and Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

"To give soldiers the necessities of life is not good enough," Brig. General Charles D. Hartman, commanding general of the Quartermaster Replacement Center here, told us. "In the United States, the standards set for feeding, clothing, housing, supplying, and transporting our soldiers are the highest in the world."

NEWS ITEM— TOKYO - JAPAN ANXIOUS TO PICK WINNING SIDE IN EUROPE.
NAZI FORCES HAVE JUST BROKEN STALIN LINE— RED FORCES ARE IN ROUT
MUST STRENGTHEN VERY HONORABLE MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY
PREMIER KONOYE
STALIN LINE HOLDING AT ALL POINTS— GERMANS PUSHED BACK 20 MILES
MUST TIGHTEN VERY HONORABLE NELITRALITY PACT WITH RUSSIA
NAZIS WINNING
REDS WINNING
REDS REPULSED
NAZIS REPULSED
? ? ? ?
I GIVE UP!
JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS

By a Staff Artist

Art in New Hampshire—The Dance—'A Yank in the R.A.F.'

Midsummer Exhibition At the Currier Gallery

By Dorothy Adlow

Manchester, N. H.

At the Currier Gallery of Art, there is on view a midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors, and prints, by contemporary artists. The exhibition, which will continue through Sept. 28, is beautifully hung in the spacious galleries of the second floor of this charming museum.

While latitude is revealed in the choice of displays, the exhibition is more partial to artists of the middle road. It cannot be called "conservative," for there are very few real academicians in the field of pictorial art today. Every artist, of whatever temperament or training, has borrowed or assimilated something from modern French methods. The naturalistic painters have keyed up their colors, still adhering to a representational view of things; the romantic landscapists have become bold with the brush, forcing up contrasts and sharpening accents.

The general impression of the Manchester exhibition is one of intensity. American artists are very enthusiastic about paint. At present, they are showing particularly a desire to shape the appropriate idiom, to contrive a suitable atmosphere which will express the American scene and American life. Fifteen years ago the same artists traveled to foreign shores, penetrated Brittany, wandered into the small towns of Spain, sought interesting motives in Provence.

* * *

The vividness and romanticism of those imported subjects is now to be found in quantities of depictions of America. We see in Manchester our painters interpreting the native scene, the chill of winter, the verdure of spring, the lassitude of summer, and the opulence of autumn. They portray the variations of American landscape, the flat or rugged terrain, the wheat fields, forests of fir, birches and aspens. They portray towns and cities, the seashore, boats, animals, birds and flowers. Subjects there are in profusion and each man approaches his chosen theme with some personal stress or accent. The diversity in American painting is confusing in one respect, but exhilarating in another. Certainly American painting today cannot be called dull.

There is one canvas that rises above its neighbors so unmistakably that it may well be called the most distinguished exhibit. It is a portrait, "Young Woman in Polish Jacket," by Alexander James. This artist is utterly free of the affectations of passing fashion. He paints apparently only when he is really moved by a subject. He imparts to his portrait a quality of thought. While he acquits himself of the responsibility of painting forms and textures legibly, he is more deeply preoccupied with characterizing qualities of thought and feeling, the intangibles.

* * *

Robert Brackman's "Market Woman," is skillfully painted. There are canvases which show the effort among American artists today to contrive a certain ideal, an American type—the portraits, for example, of Robert Philipp and Jerry Farnsworth. The counterpart in landscape is provided by a pastoral scene by Leon Kroll. The New England countryside is given its due by several artists who convey to their canvases a personal delight in the charms of this environment.

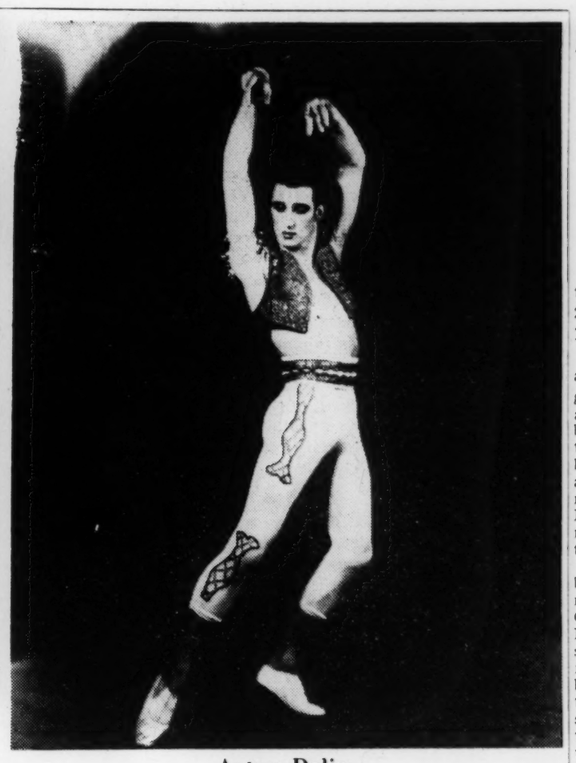
There is a perceptible improvement in the painting of flowers, the more our American painters get away from literalness. Notable canvases of floral subjects are contributed by Herman Dudley Murphy and Polly Nordell. Landscapes which hold interest are contributed by Will Henry Stevens and Antonio P. Martino. Some canvases convey a symbolical or literary idea, those, for example, of Eugene Higgins and John E. Costigan. Elliot Orr's "Dunkirk 1940" is an eloquent bit of dramatic expression. Ross Moffett's "The Offering" is a stirring little composition. This artist is another New Englander who has managed to remain independent of transitory art fashions.

Among the prints are some splendid contributions, including the excellently designed "Bridge Repairs" by Louis Lozowick, "Protective Custody" by William Sharp, the decorative "Road to Waterville" by Chauncey F. Ryder, "Chartres" by John Taylor Arms and the color etching, "Spring" by Emil Ganso. Among aquarelles which command attention are "Fading Snowbanks" by W. C. Birchfield, "Old Spruce Monhegan" by Sears Gallagher, "Bickford's Laundry" by Lester Hornby and "Destroyer" by Karl Oberteuffer.

© Anthony

Leonide Massine as Petrouchka

At the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, this evening and tomorrow evening.



Anton Dolin

Dancing with Alicia Markova Friday and Saturday afternoons in the International Dance Festival, at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass.

American Ballet Opens Tour of South America

Word has been received that the American Ballet Caravan's tour of South America, which is to last approximately six months, had a brilliant opening in the Teatro Municipal, Rio de Janeiro, on June 25, when President Getulio Vargas of Brazil, United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, and officials of the municipal government were among the audience of 3,000 who turned out to greet them. The program consisted of "Serenade," to Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Stringed Instruments, with choregraphy by George Balanchine; "Filling Station," music by Virgil Thomson, choregraphy by Lew Christensen, and stage designs by the young American painter, Paul Cadmus, and Balanchine's new opus, "Ballet Imperial," to the rarely heard Second Piano Concerto of Tchaikovsky, with scenery and costumes by Mstislav Doboujinsky.

This is the first American company ever to have played Brazil, it is said. After two weeks' performance in Rio, Sao Paulo, and Santos, the tour is scheduled to continue through other South American republics. Montevideo, Uruguay, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Mendoza in Argentina; Santiago and Valparaiso in Chile; Lima, Peru; Guayaquil and Quito in Ecuador; Bogotá, Colombia; San Cristobal, Barquisimeto, and Caracas, in Venezuela, are indicated ports of call.

The American Ballet is introducing in Latin America a number of specially commissioned works: from the American composers, Paul Bowles, Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson, and Alec Wilder, and from the young English composer, Benjamin Britten.

Choregraphers represented, in addition to Balanchine and Christensen, are William Dollar, Eugene Loring, and Antony Tudor. Collaborating painters and designers are Eugene Berman, Paul Cadmus, Alvin Colt, Mstislav Douboujinsky, Jared French, Tom Lee, Keith Martin, James Morcom, and Pavlik Tchelichew. It is planned to make contacts with South American composers, librettists, and designers, and if possible commission works from them to be presented later to North American audiences.

Travelling with the company, of which Lincoln Kirstein is the director, are: George Balanchine, choregraphic director; Lew Christensen, first dancer and maître de ballet; Emanuel Balaban, conductor, and Trude Rittman, musical director. First dancers listed are Marie-Jeanne, Gisella Caccialanza, and William Dollar; soloists, Lorna London, Marjorie Moore, Mary Jane Shea, Beatrice Tompkins, Fred Danieli, and Nicolas Magallanes. All the dancers in the company received their training at the School of the American Ballet, New York.

* * *

Dance Festival at Lee

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin will present the second program of the International Dance Festival at "Jacob's Pillow," Lee, Mass., Friday and Saturday.

Miss Markova and Mr. Dolin have a distinguished record in England and the United States. After they left London, where they operated their own ballet company, Miss Markova came to the United States to dance with Massine and later with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. While with the Monte Carlo ballet Miss Markova toured every State of the Union.

After disbanding the London company, Mr. Dolin went to Australia, where he joined the Covent Garden Ballet. For the past two years he has headed the Ballet Theater, which made its debut at the Center Theater in New York in January, 1940. Last winter these two decided to open a school of dance, and selected "Jacob's Pillow," Ted Shawn's farm, as its site. Their plan is to make it international in aspect.

Their program, composed of ballet works in the style of the mid-nineteenth century, will include "Love Song," "The Three Graces," "Sylphide and the Scotsman," "Vestris," and "Le Pas de Quatre." Miss Markova and Mr. Dolin will be assisted by Maria Karniloff, Nora Kaye, Annabelle Lyon, Katharine Sergava, and Nina Stroganova.

* * *

Jan Veen in Mexico City

Jan Veen, Boston dancer, with his partner, Erika Thimey, is giving a series of modern theater dance recitals in Mexico City during the month of July. Programs include his new suite, "Six Centuries of Spanish Painting," and two satirical dances from his suite, "Opera season"—"Carmen" and "Aïda."

Harry Coble, associate teacher at the Jan Veen Studio, is on the faculty of the Rise Theater School at Martha's Vineyard, in charge of dance.

* * *

Cartier in Santa Fé

Jacques Cartier, actor-dancer, is in Santa Fé, New Mexico, for the duration of the summer, making slight changes in his ballet-narrative, "Proud Heritage," in preparation for his fall tour, beginning in late September.

Gathering material at first hand, Cartier lives with a tribe of Hopi Indians as an adopted member; the hero of "Proud Heritage" is in reality his "blood brother."

Two other narratives, "Grand Monarch" and "Son of Heaven," together with "Proud Heritage," will comprise Cartier's program in the forthcoming tour.

Gregory La Cava has been retained by Universal to produce and direct another film starring Irene Dunne.

Maurice Seymour

Alicia Markova

Appearing with Anton Dolin Friday and Saturday afternoons in the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass.

On the Stage

"The Beautiful People," William Saroyan's play at the Lyceum Theater in New York, which had been announced to close Saturday, has decided to continue. Business this week has been improving.

* * *

The Emerson College Drama Workshop will make its debut as a summer playhouse this evening with the presentation of "Enter Madame" at its newly decorated theater on the Esplanade at Berkeley Street. Another performance will be given Friday evening. Productions of "The Show Off" and "Lombardi, Ltd." are contemplated for later in the season.

* * *

Alfred Lunt is due in New York Monday to start work on Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle in the Wind," which opens in Boston on Sept. 15. Rehearsals, which Mr. Lunt will direct, start on Aug. 15.

* * *

Billie Burke has been signed by Warners for a featured role in the film version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Bette Davis and Monte Woolley will co-star.

* * *

The production of Ivor Novello's "Curtain Going Up" at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, next week, is said to be the American premiere of the play. Constance Collier, Violet Heming, and Gloria Stuart will star.

Berkshire Awards

Ten students of the New England Conservatory of Music have been named by Wallace Goodrich, director, as recipients of general tuition scholarships at the Berkshire Music Center at Stockbridge, Mass. They are Victor Alpert, Roxbury, viola; Adelaide Hubbard, Brookline, cello; Harry Herforth, Boston, trumpet; Erwin Price, Dorchester, trombone; Kauko Kahilla, Norwood, trombone; Olivia C. Hall, Cambridge, harp; Harriet W. Peacock, West Roxbury, flute; Rita La Plante, Salem, piano; Dorothea Jump, Waban, cello; Arnold Chaitman, Dorchester, composition. The scholarships were awarded by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Conservatory.

Lights and Colors

The Farragut Playhouse at Rye Beach, N. H., has devised a new method of notifying the public of the kind of play currently to be seen. If the booking is a mystery play, a green beacon light is displayed; for comedy, the beacon light is red; for drama, a blue light is shown. The idea is said to be borrowed from a Shakespearean procedure of displaying a red banner from the old Globe Theater in London if the play were a comedy, and a black banner if it were one of the tragedies.

Mozart Festival

The annual Mozart Festival of the Cape Cod Institute of Music at East Brewster, Mass., to be held July 24-26, will include symphonies, chamber music, opera, ballet, and lectures, with day sessions at the Institute and evening concerts at the Orleans High School.

Martha Atwood Baker, founder and president of the Cape Cod Institute of Music, has brought to the Institute this year the Mozart Festival Orchestra, known on the Cape for its Thursday morning music appreciation hour at the Institute, and its concerts given on tour as well as at the Institute.

The programs will include the operetta, "Papageno," excerpts from "Don Giovanni," orchestral concerts with soloists, and a "Pastorale" by the Ballet on a Mozart theme.

Jo Hawthorne, young American, who has been conducting for several years in Hartford, Trenton and New York, will direct the orchestra, which is composed of first-desk men drawn from the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, the NBC, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestras.

William Baker, ballet director, was dance director for Dwight Deere Wiman of the London production of "On Your Toes," starring Vera Zorina and Jack Whiting.

Deanna Durbin will play her own accompaniment for her songs in "Almost An Angel." This will be the first time she has done that, and, according to a statement from the studio, the intention is to make her singing more than ever secondary to her acting.

Hollywood Keeps Pace With War

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood is keeping pace with the war, as the release soon of 20th Century-Fox's "A Yank in the R. A. F." will testify.

For this film a good deal of advice and information was both given and taken. Darryl Zanuck, as the house guest of Lord Beaverbrook some time ago, first broached the subject of the picture. Beaverbrook read a 40-page synopsis and approved it; but suggested that more comedy should be put in. British audiences, he said, had already had a spate of troubles from the air.

The comedy sequences have been added, but the war, while minimized, will certainly be in it. On the shore of the pond at the Fox lot I watched soldiers scrambling down the beach, diving into the water, clambering into boats. I had my own comedy from the picture when I saw the dog shells on the beach explode, and then watched the handy men with the camera crew wade out into the pond and carefully pick up the floating shrapnel—which was cork.

An attempt to get realism into the film seems to have been carried to much greater lengths than usual, and the company recently announced that it had lost two cameramen in an actual battle in the air over London. The men had already shot some 6,000 feet of air fighting film and were getting more. This, with the 3,000 feet of air fight film made by the RAF itself, will be cut into the picture as its climax.

Additional accuracy of detail in the picture is assured by the presence of several men assigned by the British Air Commission here as technical advisers. Flight Lieutenant Laurence Warrall, who is technical adviser-in-chief, served with the RAF for a full year, and was sent here on leave. Lieutenant Warrall was slightly injured—not in his plane in the clouds over London—but in an automobile mishap on the English roads!

One hundred and twenty Lockheed Hudson bombers, and about 150 North American craft were used in the picture. Director Henry King and a camera crew followed the latter in a mass flight from Los Angeles about 200 miles on the air-road to Canada.

The picture will mark the first modern role for Tyrone Power in more than a year. Betty Grable will play opposite him, and they will be supported by John Sutton and Reginald Gardiner.

Sutton is a young British player who went to Sandhurst with David Niven, came to Southern California for the outdoor life and sports, and found himself before the cameras. He has been under contract to several studios, and has been used by them in minor roles. His first good part came with the Fox production, "Hudson's Bay," in which he had the romantic lead.

The Fox people have great hope for him, have given him a strong role in the present production, and have plans to star him as soon as practicable.

Art in Vermont

In Vermont three art groups are working, namely the Northern, the Mid-Vermont and the Southern Vermont. At Burlington the Northern group has its gallery in the Fleming Museum; exhibitions appear at Rutland at intervals; the Southern Vermont Artists' show occurs during the latter part of August through Labor Day in the Burr and Burton Gymnasium in Manchester. At Manchester Center the Vermont Artists Guild now has its permanent gallery. The pictures are changed or rehung monthly.

20th Century-Fox

Betty Grable and Tyrone Power

In "A Yank in the R. A. F.," film now in preparation

On the Esplanade

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Symphony in B minor "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
First movement: Allegro moderato
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Violin Solo: Gaston Elcus
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Minuet from "Platée"
Musette from "Fêtes d'Hébé"
Tambourin from "Fêtes d'Hébé"
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell. 2, 5:45, 9:25. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan. 3:55, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Nurses Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:45, 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Information Please.

Kenmore—
"One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello, Allan Jones. 3:25, 6:50, 10:15. "The Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey. 11:30, 2:55, 6:35, 9:35. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 10, 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40, 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30, 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 9:45. "Nuree's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:15, 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35, 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50, 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield. 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 10, 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Wings of Steel, Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, two color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55, 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
March of Time's "New England, Stranger Than Fiction"; Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland; U. S. Army Air Corps; Mountain Lion Hunting; Color Cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. 9, 11:15, 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "One Night of Love." 9:50, 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Double Cross," Wynne Gibson, John Miljan. 9:30, 12:46, 4:02, 7:18, 10:34. "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Thomas Mitchell. 10:32, 1:58, 5:13, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, and "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay. 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 2:00 and 8:00.
Regent: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Haley. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore. 2:00, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Slightly Tempted." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. "Golden Hoofs." 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes, John Howard. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15; "Flame of New Orleans," 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor, Linda Hayes. 4:21, 7:54; "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew. 2:52, 6:25, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Suare: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, and "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd. 2:00 and 8:00.
Harvard: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young, Laraine Day; "Las Vegas Nights," Phil Regan, Tommy Dorsey. 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:00, 6:10, 9:20; "Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie, Kent Taylor. 2:00 and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen, Andy Devine. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. 2:00, continuous from 7:00.

Strand: "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle. 3:25, 9:25; "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck and "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy,, Joan Perry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pot O' Gold. 3:03, 8:20; "The Penalty," 1:40, 7:00, 9:50.
Park: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, March of Time, News.

JAMAICA PLAIN; Jamaica: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy; 2:30 8:15; "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 4:15, 10:00.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "King of the Turf," Adolf Menjou, Delores Costello; "Daughter of Tong," continuous dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.
Mystic: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor. 1:55, 7:55, "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. 3:20, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Sis Hopkins," Bob Crosby, Judy Canova. "Ride On, Vaquero." 1:30 and 7:15.
Orpheum: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "Tight Shoes," Joan Howard. 2, 7, 9:55, "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman. 1:45, 8:00. "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Meet Boston Blackie." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 8:10; "Strange Alibi," A. Kennedy. 2:15, 6:45, 10:00.

MELROSE— Melrose: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. 3:15, 9:15; "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2:00 and 8:00.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor. 2:00 and 8:00.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2:00 and 8:00.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Big Store," Marx Brothers. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison, Karen Verne. "South of Panama."
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay.

REVERE — Revere: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Valee. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey, Constance Moore. 2 and 8.
Central: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart, Silvia Sidney. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant, Martha Scott. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Leon Errol, Helen Parrish. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. "You're Out of Luck," Frankie Darro. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Judy Garland. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes. 1:45; continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD —Wakefield: "They Met in Argentina," Gene Raymond, Maureen O'Hara. 2:09, 8:09. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Larain Day, Robert Young. 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle, and "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman. 2:00 and 8:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: 'Drums Along the Mohawk," "Petticoat Politics." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman." March of Time. 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sky Devils," "City of Missing Girls," Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 3:38, 8:08. "Knockout," A. Kennedy, O. Bradna. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece."—*ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
I. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
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Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—*Walter Winchell*
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363
Air Conditioned ● Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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"TOM, DICK AND HARRY"
George Murphy, Alan Marshall, Burgess Meredith
An RKO Radio Picture
Gala Stage Revue · Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
in Technicolor
"The Shepherd of the Hills"
John Wayne, Betty Field, Harry Carey
Plus "THE GET-AWAY"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
BRATTLE HALL—TRO. 1465
★ LIONEL STANDER
in Damon Runyan's
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to 1.65 Mats. Wed. & Fri.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

RIDGEWAY THEATRE
on Ridgeway, White Plains, N. Y.
Week beginning JULY 21st
The Olneys present
CONRAD NAGEL
and
IRENE PURCELL
in
"The Male Animal"
Tickets 55c to $2.20. Tel. W. P. 8089
Mat. Wed. at 2:45—Evenings at 8:45
Coming—MARY BOLAND
in "Meet the Wife"
—DIANA BARRYMORE
in "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines"
—C. AUBREY SMITH
in "Old English," Etc., Etc.
"Always a Good Show" at
New York's Foremost Summer Playhouse

Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry

Chapter Six

A good team, too, commented Jed. It would be mighty handy if, come haying time, this tinker fellow should happen along. Hiring from Peleg, as he'd had to for sowing, would leave no profit on the whole year's labor.

The horses clattered amiably into two deserted stalls. The tinker was out of sight, and by the sound was whisking down the horses with a handful of hay.

"Anybody t' home?"

Leafy knew that cantankerous voice, and turned. It was Peleg, stomping through the heat.

"Afternoon, Jed." He leaned against the doorpost and ignoring Leafy, squinted from raw sunlight into the dusk of the barn. "That corn you traded me for the use of my team, I'm aimin' to set it aside. No gain in waitin' on till prices is dropped, after harvest."

Huh! thought Leafy; no gain for Peleg. But had Jed expected this? He hadn't; a slow red was spreading upward from his open shirt.

"Kind of lawyer's trick, eh Simeon?"

Leafy almost hoped to see one of Jed's large hands close on Peleg's collar.

Peleg seemed unaware of the danger: "Calculate, my team kin help ye out again, with the hayin'," he said.

Leafy's thoughts took a quick jump forward. Another bit or two of neighborly assistance by Mr. Peleg and the Sartwells would scarce have a roof over their heads. What a pity the tinker's . . . Ah, she had it!

"Mr. Peleg hasn't yet seen the new team, Jed."

"That's so." Jed seemed to be figuring.

A Disgruntled Visitor

Leafy was nearly chuckling, Mr. Peleg was so easy to read. Surprised that Jed had got a team, disappointed that he wouldn't be able now to strike another hard bargain, a guess that Jed had paid for horses by mortgage or some other way of borrowing, and a worried look when he was trying to figure out how he might profit by that, too.

"Ye ain't forgot, Jed, ye give me a year's option on that strip of land, too?"

"People who bargain with you," said Jed, "don't get much chance to forget."

Leafy was still holding her breath. If the tinker should pop out now, it would ruin the whole thing.

Peleg straightened in the doorway, wiped the sweat off his forehead, and turned as if about to depart. "Being as I'm concerned with council affairs, I got less land under plough this year. Maybe I could hire you my team cheap?"

Jed's eye bore a twinkle. "Let me know your price before the week's out, so I can lay my plans, Simeon. We'll get it set down in writing this time."

And the twinkle was still there when, Peleg out of sight, the tinker emerged beaming, and obviously amused, from the stall, and asked Jed, "I was not in der way, no?" And it was still more pronounced when, a long time later, the lesson ended at last, Jed said, "Well, it seems to me I've learned more than I've taught this morning."

* * *

Aaron dropped from the backboard of the wagon into a blank of darkness, groping by foot-feel for the picket rope. The stirrups of the saddle he was carrying clanked softly and the roan mare whinnied in reply.

Today, the next few hours, were, he felt, the most important in his life, for it was today that would tell whether he was really a surveyor or not; someone who in the course of years might develop, like the Dutchman, a kind of extra sense for the lie of land. Or whether he'd be just a man who had to rely on cross-hairs and log tables. Yesterday's hodgepodge of notes when transformed by Hugo's tidy draughtsmanship had made a convincing, if meagre, plan. But would it agree with the real countryside? Or would Bemis Parrott tear it to shreds and throw away the worthless pieces? Aaron had lain awake, wondering, what seemed like half the night.

Tense Moments

It was scarce lighter when the three horsemen, Aaron bareback on one of the wagon team, stumbled sleepily down to the stream and turned up along the valley, but it was grazing slightly as they took their way up his new found gully. Aaron silent with suspense, his horse, with dropped rein, lazily followed the two gray shapes.

Bemis Parrott wasn't like the usual boss; the better you knew him, the more you liked him. It seemed he was mighty pleased with what Hugo had to tell him of the gully and he spent nigh onto an hour looking at the Dutchman's clean drawn map, and even checking up on the computations. "Looks as if the errors cancel each other out. But still and all there's plenty of room for mistakes, and come morning we'd best look over the ground."

Then the tips of the hills began to warm with an outline of yellow, and another few paces brought them out to the top of the gully, straight into the eye of the sun lying, half risen, on the horizon.

The day was still chill and damp but Aaron was already sweating. The two ahead reined in; Aaron unwillingly drew level with them, and, hunched into the collar of his coat, his hat well down over his eyes, almost held his breath. Mr. Parrott cast a calculating surveyor's glance over the open country ahead and to each side, the country toward which Aaron had surveyed. He let out a whistle, then spoke for the first time that morning.

"You're right, boy!"

Aaron let out a long breath of relief.

"What I tell you?" Hugo wagged his head complacently. "That boy, he has an eye for country!"

"Maybe. Maybe." Bemis Parrott agreed. "But I had to see for myself, Maps, and specially an open traverse, can lie like all get-out."

As they turned back on their track Aaron whistled softly to himself, in relief and lightness of heart. It hadn't, he realized, been just anxiety for himself; the future of the railroad had been at stake, too. Of course the route could have gone another way, but that would have cost much more, and the first cost, Mr. Parrott had explained, meant that more dividends had to be paid out to shareholders year after year, as long as the line lasted. The horses quickened their pace, but the voices of the two ahead came back clearly.

"Now we're all set, from New Haven docks as far west as the Housatonic River," Bemis was saying, "your report gives me a clear enough idea what the problem is there."

A smooth bit of going and he shook his horse into an easy canter. Aaron missed something, then caught the name, "Peleg." Simeon Peleg, it seemed had been getting on his hind legs in New Haven Town Council, saying that it was the duty of a public body to save folks, who didn't know better, from throwing away their money on a new railroad. The town had got two railroads and a steamship line already—that was his argument. So it stood to reason that a new line would have to share its profits with one of the old ways. And what were the stockholders going to say about that, he'd admire to know?

Simeon Peleg Again

Then there was a Captain Baker, too, or a name that sounded like that, of the New Haven Steamship Line, who'd been going about the town gathering up proxies from the stockholders in his company. It seemed that a proxy was a paper you signed so the man who held it could vote in your place. And everyone had understood that Captain Baker was going to use these proxies at the State Legisture, to show how strong was the New Haven feeling against another railroad.

But that hadn't been his plan at all, he'd turned a trick on people. Simeon Peleg wasn't as smart as he thought he was; he'd let out in Council, that Captain Baker was sailing for New York to talk to the directors of the Harlem Railroad. Mr. Parrott said it didn't take much guessing to know what he was aiming to do with those proxies; he'd just use them to prove to the Harlem line that New Haven didn't want any new railroad, and that there'd be no money in their granting a right of way into New York, no matter how much they were promised.

"But we'd best hurry," said Bemis, "I want to stop in and see Mrs. Wooster, she being one of them that signed the proxies. I hear she's out at her farm now."

Then they were back in camp and Aaron was starting to lead the horses off to water when Bemis Parrott called to him.

"See here young feller, 'pears like you've worked yourself out of a job," and he frowned. "Can't call to mind its happening before with any man I ever hired, and I don't rightly know what to do about it."

Aaron swallowed. It didn't seem fair, but you had to admit that Mr. Parrott was right; this job was finished and it wouldn't do to send him off with one of the other parties or there'd be trouble in hiding where he had come from, what he had been doing.

"Maybe I could take the wagon in to New Haven, Mr. Parrott, and manage along on what I've saved till you want me again," he suggested hopefully. But he knew the answer before it came.

"No, we'll leave the wagon here."

End of a Job

Hugo pursed his lips and nodded reluctant agreement. "That is better. Simeon Peleg and maybe twenty others have seen the wagon hereabout; it is not good they see it go to your house."

"Look here, Aaron," said Bemis, "I'll pay you five dollars a week to keep the wagon and the instruments, tend the horses till they're needed again. I calculate Jed Sartwell . . ." he half turned to Hugo, "won't mind a team and a hired man for no more than the cost of their feed."

"My job's finished," said Aaron, trying to keep his voice steady, "and I'll not be beholden."

Mr. Parrott looked surprised, but he said, "No work, no pay, eh? I've heard the boss say that many a time, but never the hired man." Then he tried to make up for his mistake. "I'll leave the wagon and the team with Jed, and if you happen to be around there's three hundred dollars worth or so of instruments that I'd be glad if you'd keep an eye on."

Well, that was better. Mr. Parrott had understood, and 'twasn't likely Jed Sartwell would turn away a good team and a boy who was willing to work. Whistling, he began to hitch in the team.

* * *

Leafy had almost filled her pail, and her mouth was stained with the choicest of the wild blackberries. Down in the berry patch it was hot and airless; her fingers worked faster, twinkling among the ragged thorny branches. She looked up, listening. The long call of a conch shell blown from the farm house steps sounded and Clemenza's head appeared, framed in blackberry scrub. "Come?" she queried.

"Yes," said Leafy. "What you say in your language 'zo'."

Clemenza's head bobbed ecstatically "Zo. Come. Zo. Come."

Grandmother's Dilemma

Phelia, just about to blow again, caught sight of them from the back porch, let out her breath, and beckoned energetically, "Mist' Parrott just come and gone," she explained as they followed her into the kitchen and set down their pails. "Yo' grandmother waitin' for yo' in de parlor, Mis' Leafy. And wipe yo' mouth before yo' go in."

"It seems, child, that I must return to New Haven. At once." Grandmother, seated in her favorite high-back chair, her hands crossed gracefully in her lap, would, to a stranger, have shown no sign of discomposure. But Leafy noticed a little tightening at the corners of her mouth. "Bemis Parrott is no friend of mine, but nonetheless, a man whose probity is unquestioned. And he has informed me that Captain Baker intends to misuse my proxy as a stockholder in his shipping line, and has already left for New York to do so."

And oh my! . . . she'd said, ". . . return to New Haven at once." But she couldn't. The farm fly had gone in, just yesterday, with the chaise and a long list of errands and wouldn't be back till tomorrow when he'd bring out the post.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Moonlight Stroll

This pastel of a family of skunks taking a stroll by the light of the full moon was drawn by Tevor Novack, a twelve-year-old schoolboy of Brookline, Massachusetts. Tevor combines his two widely separate fields of interest—natural science and art—in attractive nature studies in pastel.

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Three

Leaving Christian Street in old Jerusalem, soon we found ourselves in a narrow street hung with gaily decorated candles and gaudy pictures of red, gold, and blue painted on wood. We saw baskets of thorns made into crowns, too. The street ended in steps and, going down them, we found ourselves in a large sunlit courtyard before a church.

"This is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Some believe this is where the Easter story took place. But we must come here another day. Today we are only learning our way about the city," said Jacob.

So we went on to the Muristan. I think the streets running parallel to this section were the most interesting of our walk. We came upon butchers in bright red coats standing in doorways. Of course, we couldn't understand a thing they shouted; but Jacob said they were calling to passers-by: "Let everyone that hath money come and buy!"

The lemonade vendor jangled brass cups to attract attention, calling out: "Fresh cold lemonade, cooled by the snows of Lebanon." We did wish someone would buy his lemonade so we could see him tip the brass fountain on his back, pouring a cool stream of liquid over his head and into the outstretched cup. We saw a man in rags carrying water in a goatskin slung on his back.

Spread upon the floor of the street in front of one of the shops was a camel hide. Mother said that perhaps this was the shop of Simon the tanner, with whom Peter stayed, and that he was inviting us to walk on his laid-out leather. We all laughed incredulously, because we knew Simon the tanner had lived in Joppa, not Jerusalem.

The oldest shops in the bazaar are raised up two or three feet from the ground. On the platform covered with a carpet, merchants and their customers were sitting crosslegged, merchandise spread before them. It looked to us a comfortable way to shop.

On the morning we started off on the best of Palestine's journeys—the way to Bethlehem. Mother asked us to see how many different things we could recall that have happened there.

We remembered that Jesus was born there; David was also born there; and so was his father Jesse. Boaz lived in Bethlehem; and he married Ruth.

The men who loved David broke through the ranks of their enemies to bring him water once from the village well in Bethlehem.

Samuel came to Bethlehem to anoint a king from among Jesse's sons—the shepherd boy David.

Rachel, Jacob's wife, died in Bethlehem and was buried nearby.

"You have remembered better than I thought you would," said Mother.

Right then Charlie drove up and we were ready for our trip. As we sped down a smooth macadam road we met mouse-colored donkeys from Bethlehem guided by barefooted boys and ladened with vegetables. We wondered why none of them picked bouquets of red, blue and yellow wild flowers that carpeted these fields to sell with their produce in Jerusalem's markets. American-made busses marked "Bethlehem-Hebron" bounced past filled with laughing, chattering, ruddy Palestinians. Our honking car flashed through ranks of stampeding and startled herds of sheep and black goats crossing the highway.

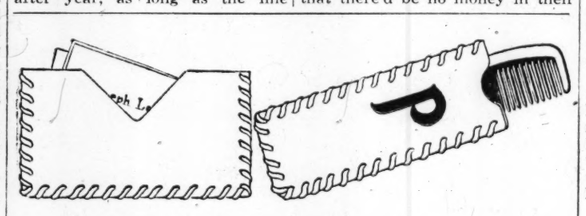
In this region of gentle slopes and fertile valleys now green with wheat and barley Joseph pointed out the fields where Ruth followed the reapers. He called our attention to white flocks of fat-tailed sheep straggling through sunlit fields and to shepherds in their long robes and striped or black headcloths. Flocks feeding around Bethlehem made us think of Christmas when at home we sing of the shepherds watching their flocks by night and hearing the angel choir: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

"This stone cistern is called the Well of the Magi," said Jacob as he invited us to follow him. He pushed aside the stone over the mouth of the well and motioned us to look down.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Leafy, going over her Latin lesson with Jed Sartwell, was surprised to see a strange tinker's team drive into his barn. Jed explained that he had borrowed the team to help with farm work one day and the man would not take any pay but feed and stabling. The tinker's boy, Aaron, was a lad whom Bemis Parrott had hired to help his man, Hugo, do some surveying. Hugo was really posing as a tinker while he and Aaron made a cross country survey for a new railroad line that Bemis Parrott wanted to put through. Working on the survey alone one day, Aaron thought he had discovered a short cut that would cut construction costs. He was eager for the men to check and approve his discovery.



Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming

Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Four

The calling card case shown in the illustration is made of suede leather and is laced with suede thongs. It is very easy to make, since it consists simply of two pieces of leather cut to the shape shown and laced together. Measurements are governed by the size of the calling cards which the case is intended to hold.

The comb case illustrated is very simple to make, since it consists only of two pieces of leather cut to the proper shape and laced together. Suede is a good type of leather to use for such a case and it can be laced with suede thongs. Tooling calf or cowhide or other forms of grained leather may, of course, also be used.

The size of the case will depend upon the size of the comb. To fit most pocket combs, the case will measure about 5 inches long and 1½ inches wide. Initials tooled on the leather, make an attractive decoration.

Making a Key Case

Tooling calf or any other good firm leather may be used for the key case. It can be decorated, if desired, with a tooled monogram or a more elaborate design.

The case is made from three pieces of leather. Two pieces, each the same size and shape, form the sides, and a strip of leather holds the key ring at one end and has a snap fastener on the opposite end. When the keys are inside the case, this strip extends along one side and around the bottom to the spring or stud of the fastener.

Cut a paper pattern for each piece and cut the pieces from the leather. The top part of a snap fastener should then be inserted in the broad end of the leather strip. Two slits are cut in the opposite end and a circular key ring fitted through them as shown. Next put several keys on the key ring and place the strip between the two sides of the case. Pull the keys inside the case, and pass the strip down one side of the case, around the bottom, and up the other side. Mark the point underneath the cap of the snap fastener and insert the spring of the fastener at that point.

The case is then completed by lacing the two sides together by means of a simple overcasting or whip stitch.

Many leather articles, such as purses, handbags, and key cases, are fastenered by means of snap fasteners, sometimes called press studs. These are usually set in place before the article is sewed or laced.

A snap fastener has four parts. The spring fits over the post and forms the bottom part of the fastener, while the cap fits over the socket or eyelet and forms the upper part which is snapped down onto the lower part to fasten in place a purse flap or other part of a leather article.

A snap setting outfit consists of a setting tool, an anvil, and a bodkin or needle, all of which are shown in the illustration. A wooden mallet is also needed.

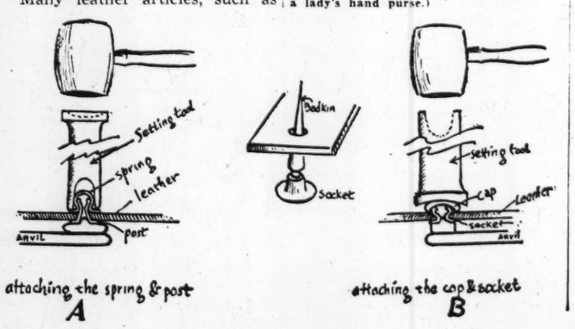
The diagram shows how a snap fastener is attached to a piece of leather. To set the spring on the post, the procedure is as follows: (1) Perforate the leather with a punch to receive the post. (2) Insert the post in the hole (see drawing A), and place the post on the anvil, with the small metal tip at one end of the anvil in the center of the post. (3) Place the spring on top of the leather over the post; place the setting tool over the spring, and strike it lightly with the mallet.

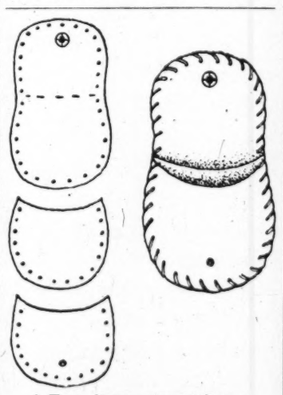
To set the cap on the socket: (1) Place the bodkin on the socket (see drawing B), and press the leather down over the bodkin. (2) Remove the bodkin and place the socket on the anvil with the large tip of the anvil in the center of the socket. (3) Place the cap on the protruding top of the socket, cover it with the setting tool, and strike the tool with the mallet.

A Coin Purse

A convenient two-compartment purse may be made of three pieces of calf tooling leather. Cut a paper pattern for each piece, and fit the pieces together to be sure that the edges coincide. Then cut out the leather pieces and set the two parts of the snap fastener in position. Complete the purse by lacing or else stitching the three parts together. If lacing is used, start lacing on the left-hand side at the point where all three pieces of leather come together, and continue all the way around the edge.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a scrap book cover and a lady's hand purse.)





A Two-Compartment Purse

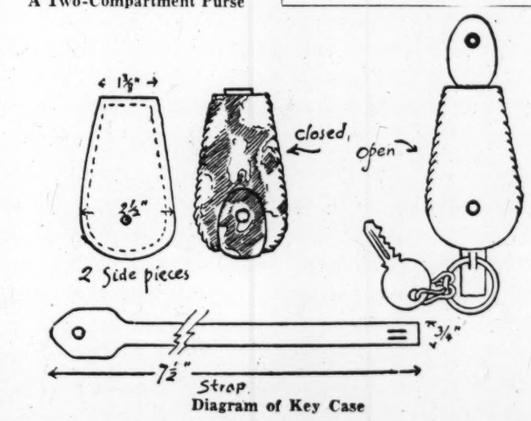


Diagram of Key Case

Shall We Keep Bees?

Then We Must Understand the Care of the Hive

By Muriel A. Hill

During the first week that my bees were in their new home they were extremely busy drawing out the wax into cells and preparing the brood combs which are the nursery of the hive. Architects, chemists, street sweepers and guards were all at their appointed tasks, but because of the rather heavy work of wax manufacture and comb building, there were not many bees with time to spare for foraging among the garden flowers. So, during this period, I supplied them with food, making a syrup by using one part sugar to two parts water. (Bee-keepers in England are allowed a special sugar ration for each hive.)

It is possible to buy bottle feeders but I made my own.

A screw cap bottle with a small hole measuring about a sixteenth of an inch punched in the center of the lid makes an excellent substitute. When I wish to feed my bees I remove the felt quilting, place a piece of perforated zinc over the feed hole in the wood quilt, and invert the bottle over it. This supplies a slow steady feed which greatly helps the bees at such a busy time.

Dummy Frames

When the swarm had been in their home a few days, I opened the hive and removed from it any frames which were not in use. These I replaced with dummy frames. It is unwise to leave any open spaces in the hive because this induces the bees to start making combs in places from which you cannot detach them, thus interfering with the manipulation of the frames.

I soon began to handle my bees with more confidence, for I had discovered that the older ones go out to harvest the honey while the younger ones care for the hive, sweeping the streets, re-conditioning the air, acting as nurses to the nymphs or baby bees, and that it is the somewhat toil-worn honey foragers who are more distrustful of man, and more resentful of interference. I therefore made a practice, when possible, of opening my hives for examination about noon on a sunny day, that being the time the honey harvesters are out in the fields and the younger and better-tempered bees are at home.

It is known that when startled or alarmed bees will rush to the open cells and eat some of their store of honey. This improves their temper and lulls their combative instinct. Some apiarist discovered that a puff of smoke in the hive will cause the bees to fill themselves with honey. From this discovery came the "smoker" which is an ingenious arrangement of fire box and bellows making it possible to direct a column of smoke into the hive.

Small rolls of corrugated cardboard make good fuel for the smoker. When my smoker is well aglow I give two or three puffs inside the hive entrance, then remove the roof and send another through the feed hole, and in a moment or two the hive is ready for opening. I then lift the wood quilt and prop it against the hive. It is unwise to put it on the ground since a number of the bees may be clinging to it. After this I lay a cloth over the frame tops, leaving exposed only the ones that I wish to handle. I then lift out one of the frames and sweep the bees firmly from it with a long-handled beebrush.

Opening the Hive

As soon as the hive is open, the first thing to do is to look for your queen and to make sure that she is well and active; then see whether the brood cells are generously supplied with eggs, and whether the amount of food in the combs is increasing. When you have finished your examination, close the hive with gentle care.

And now for honey harvesting—the golden reward of care and patience! It is very important that the honey should be matured before removal from the hive, otherwise it will ferment or turn sour, but if ripe it will keep for many years without deteriorating. It is possible to test, scientifically, the ripeness of honey by means of a hygrometer, but most bee-keepers accept the rule that when the capsules covering the cells are two-thirds over the opening the honey is fully ripe, and it is then that you can prepare to remove it.

Anyone wishing to keep bees for profit will require a honey extractor. This is not particularly expensive and it removes the honey with speed and scientific cleanliness as well as making possible the reuse of frame and comb. Many bee-keepers sell honey in the comb, but this method of production calls for a high degree of skill and is not an ideal method for the novice.

When the frames of ripe honey have been removed from the hive I cut away the wax caps with the sweep of a knife which has been heated in boiling water. The frames are then placed in the baskets of the extractor, the machine is set in motion, and soon the golden honey is trickling into the bottom of the machine. The honey is then placed in a ripening can, and when this process is complete it is ready to be bottled. The empty frames can now be returned to the hive for re-filling.

(This is the second of three articles on Bee-keeping. The third, giving instructions for swarming and wintering, will be published on the page For Young People soon.)

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

9.

How Much Do You Know?

1. If, in a strange country, you were invited to a house where the family sits on the floor and eats meat with their hands, what would you do?
2. What is the correct way to eat (a) a piece of bread and butter; (b) an orange; (c) fresh cherries; (d) a banana?
3. If someone asks you a question while you are in the midst of a mouthful, what should you do?
4. If you are squeezing some lemon on your fish, how can you avoid squirting it into someone's eye?
5. If you are served with stewed plums and they are sour, should you yell, "Gee, these plums are sour," or should you say, "Please, may I have a little sugar?" Which answer is best and why?
6. Should you sing solos at the table?
7. Should you hold your hands in the air at the table, around your neck, or around your neighbor's neck, or where?
8. If there is only one piece of cake left and someone else takes it, do you let out a yell?
9. If there is only one piece of cake left on a dish, and you want it, what should you do?

Answers to Last Quiz

1. A civil lawyer draws up contracts, leases, wills, etc., and attends to legal matters concerning ordinary daily life. A criminal lawyer works on cases dealing with crime.
2. The boy who started life as a newsboy in New York, studied wireless telegraphy, and progressed in it so rapidly that at 39 he was head of the Radio Corporation of America is David Sarnoff. Two striking things about his career are that he started from scratch and that he was tireless in increasing his knowledge of his chosen subject and mastering branch after branch of the industry that grew out of it.
3. English policemen wear white gloves so that their hands will be very visible when they direct traffic.
4. Soldiers wear khaki so as to be as inconspicuous as possible on the battlefield.
5. A fork is strictly for eating purposes and must not be used in any other way. At table, one should make as few gestures as possible.
6. You should not try to keep your hands busy at table. When not being used for eating, they should be kept folded in your lap.
7. Emphatically no! Do not leave a gravy semi-circle on your glass. This can be avoided by wiping your mouth before drinking.
8. If an older person enters while you are seated at table, rise and remain standing until she is seated. If the newcomer is your own age, a boy should rise and help a girl into her seat; a girl may remain seated.
9. Butter your ear of corn a bit at a time, as you bite it.
10. When in doubt as to what fork to use, follow your host's or hostess's example.

(The last "Quotable Quiz" will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Our Mail Bag

We wonder how many of our readers agree with Nancy C. (12), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that "the Mail Bag is the best part of The Christian Science Monitor." "I enjoy it immensely," she adds. Nancy's name was published, inviting correspondence, about three month ago, and she is delighted with the result.

Vivian H. (16), of Taft, California, is also a Mail Bag fan. She has just sent in her third request to have her name listed. It was published in December, 1936, and September, 1939.

"I would like to have my name published in the Mail Bag again," she writes. "I will be seventeen in September, and I will be a senior in Taft Union High School in the fall. I have a twin brother. I am very interested in journalism, having been editor of our school yearbook this past year. I am a Job's Daughter and a Senior Girl Scout. I am also interested in stamp collecting, sewing, cooking, and camping. I have been to scout camps for five years in Washington, New York, and California.

"I have made many friends through the Mail Bag. I would be interested in hearing from any girls either in foreign countries or in America."

Lois L. (17), of Roanoke, Virginia, writes, "I have a fine pen pal in California and should like to hear from other girls my own age. I am interested in music, reading, sewing, embroidery work, and various sports. My hobby is collecting stamps."

Elizabeth F. (14), of Arlington, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in the United States, Canada or Alaska. "I am taking English, French, Spanish, algebra, geometry, and ancient and medieval history," she writes. "I like to read and also write stories and compositions. I have been corresponding with a girl in Florida and I like it very much."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Jim Tobin Takes Third Straight Route Victory at Expense of Former Team Mates

Heavy-Set Right-Hander Keeps July Slate Clean

BULLETIN

The game between the Braves and Pittsburgh scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed. A double-header between the same teams will be played tomorrow, beginning at 1:30 p. m.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the brighter side of the Braves Field picture since the National League pennant race turned into its second half, is the pitching of Jim Tobin. The heavy right-hander from Oakland, Calif., has won three in a row and gone the full distance each time. Number three—and his sixth victory of the season—came in the first game of yesterday's double-header with the Pittsburgh Pirates, an eight-hitter by a 4-1 score.

After spending the month of June in the bull pen, where he picked up one triumph in five tries, Tobin has taken the Phillies, Cubs, and now the Pirates on the July calendar. His first effort over the Phils was a brilliant two-hit shutout. In beating Larry French here last week, Jim yielded only five safeties.

When Manager Casey Stengel discovered that he had a couple of winning youngsters in Art Johnson and Al Javery in early June, Tobin was relegated to the relief corps. Jim had been knocked out four times running in May. Too, Stengel was starting Dick Errickson and Manny Salvo regularly. However, when Johnson ran into a bad streak after a fast break, Tobin was put back on the front line. At the moment, he looks like the Braves' best pitcher.

Tobin is often hit freely, as he was in the opener of the Pirate series. But when runners get in scoring position and he bears down, he has the stuff to give any hitter a battle. For example, the Pirates loaded the bases in the first inning, with only one out, but Jim prevented a score. There were men on in the second and third, but he shut the door. After the Buccaneers had tallied their lone marker in the fourth, the Boston hurler choked off prospective rallies in the sixth, seventh, and ninth.

Tobin has other talents. Most pitchers go up to the plate for exercise. But not Jim. He can hit. At least two of his six wins were inspired by his timely bat. Yesterday he started a Boston rally in the seventh by pouncing a two-bagger off the distant fence in left-center field. With a little more lift it would have been a homer. His average for the season is .225, with nine hits in 40 tries.

Incidentally, four players stood out against former mates in the double-header. Tobin, of course, spent three years in a Pittsburgh uniform. Elbie Fletcher, although he went hitless, robbed batters of hits several times, as he did when he played here. Vince Di Maggio had three out of four in the opener and started a double play. Vince is an old local favorite, as is Debs Garms, who came up with a triple and three singles in the second game and accounted for six of Pittsburgh's 13 runs.

Frankie Frisch has a versatile ball club. When Tobin won the opener, Frank made over half of his infield and one third of his outfield, with gratifying results from a Pirate standpoint. Debs Garms replaced Lee Handley at third base, Stu Martin took Frank Gustine's spot at second and Ed Stewart spelled Maurice Van Robays in left field. This outfit was able to come from behind to win, chiefly through a seven-run rally in the eighth. The defeat was charged to Johnny Hutchings.

Frisch's shortstop situation must be a nuisance. The substitution of Rookie Alf Anderson at short for the veteran Arky Vaughan about three weeks ago was the signal for the start of a Pirate drive and the club shortly moved to the front of the second division. Even though Vaughan hit two homers in the All-Star game at Detroit, the manager kept Anderson in there, not wishing to break up a winning combination. But Frisch, according to rumor, received so many letters from irate Pittsburgh fans, he was forced to give the job back to Arky. However, there is a feeling on the Buccaneer bench that Anderson is the pilot's favorite.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Pittsburgh series closes tomorrow . . . This may be Frisch's chance to experiment with Vaughan in the outfield . . . For the third straight time, Tex Hughson came through for the Red Sox . . . This occasion was a four-hitter over the White Sox, with the winning run coming home on Bobby Doerr's single . . . Bobby, by the way, made an error yesterday, his first in 132 consecutive chances since June 18 . . . Gene Moore is in another hitting streak . . . Joe Cronin had a .500 batting average for his first two games at third base.

Local Box Scores

Braves

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	2	9	1	0
Cooney, cf	3	0	2	2	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	4	5	0
Miller ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Moore rf	4	1	2	4	1	1	0
Masi c	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Tobin p	4	1	1	2	1	2	0
Totals	32	4	9	12	27	15	0
PITTSBURGH							
Handley 3b	4	0	1	1	0	6	0
Vaughan ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Elliott rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Fletcher 1b	2	0	0	0	12	3	0
Van Robays lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gustine 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
DiMaggio cf	4	1	3	5	2	1	0
Lopez c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lanning p	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
*S Martin	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Bowman p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	8	10	24	15	0

*Batted for Lanning in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, S. Martin, Moore, West, Cooney, Masi. Two-base hits, DiMaggio, S. Martin, Tobin, Moore 2. Sacrifice, Elliott. Double plays, DiMaggio, Handley and Fletcher; Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Sisti, Rowell and Hassett. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 6, Boston 8. Bases on balls, off Lanning 2, off Bowman 2, off Tobin 3. Struck out, by Tobin 4, Hits, off Lanning, 3 in 3 innings; off Bowman, 6 in 5 innings. Wild pitch, Tobin. Losing pitcher, Lanning. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Time, 2h. 7m. Attendance, 3500.

Second Game

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Stewart lf	6	4	4	6	1	0	0
Elliott rf	5	1	2	4	1	0	0
Garms 3b	6	2	4	6	2	4	1
Vaughan ss	4	1	1	0	0	5	2
Fletcher 1b	5	1	1	2	11	2	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Martin 2b	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Baker c	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
†Handley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klinger p	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
‡Van Robays	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Dietz p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Collins	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkie p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	43	13	15	22	27	14	3
BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	5	0	0	0	7	0	0
Cooney cf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	1	1	1	0	2	0
West lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	1	2	2	2	3	0
Miller, ss	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Moore rf	4	1	3	4	4	1	0
Beeres c	3	0	1	2	7	1	0
Montgomery c	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Posedel p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
¶Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	11	12	27	8	1

*Batted for Klinger in sixth. †Ran for Baker, batted for Baker in eighth. ‡Batted for Dietz in eighth. §Batted for Posedel in sixth. ¶Batted for Salvo in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	2	—13
Boston	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Garms 4, Van Robays, Elliott 2, Fletcher 2, Di Maggio, Vaughan, Berres, Moore 3. Two-base hits, Stewart 2, Fletcher, Moore. Three-base hits, Elliott, Garms. Stolen bases, Fletcher, Martin, Rowell. Double play, Fletcher, Vaughan and Fletcher. Left on base, Pittsburgh 10, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Klinger, by Posedel 4, by Lamanna 2, by Salvo. Struck out, by Posedel, by Earley, Hits, off Klinger, 9 in 5 innings; off Dietz, 0 in 2 innings; off Wilkie, 2 in 2 innings; off Posedel, 8 in 6 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 1 inning; off Hutchings, 2 in 1-3 inning (pitched to three); off Salvo, 3 in 2-3 inning (pitched to five); off Earley, 2 in 1 inning. Wild pitches, Posedel 2. Winning pitcher, Dietz. Losing pitcher, Hutchings. Time, 2h. 26m. Umpires, Stewart, Dunn and Magerkurth. Attendance 3278.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L. Newsome ss	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
‡Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finney rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spence lf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin 3b	3	0	1	2	3	2	1
Foxx 1b	3	0	1	1	11	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
DiMaggio cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pytlak c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hughson p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	30	2	3	4	27	16	2
CHICAGO							
Knickerbocker 2b	4	0	0	0	5	5	0
Appling ss	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
Kuhel 1b	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Solters lf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kennedy 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
†Dickey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Chapman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	4	4	27	11	2

*Batted for L. Newsome in eighth. †Batted for Tresh in ninth. ‡Batted for Ross in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Williams, Doerr, Solters. Two-base hit, Cronin. Sacrifices, Cronin, Hughson. Kennedy, Ross. Left on base, Boston 7, Chicago 8. Base on balls, by Hughson 3, by Ross 4. Struck out, by Hughson 3. Wild pitch, Ross. Time, 1h. 45m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Attendance 2946.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this feature. This is a portion of a total of 261 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m. WICC, 600kc.

Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC 1410kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 8:05 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

New London Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m. WNLC, 1490kc.

Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m. WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc. (25.4m).

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

New Bedford—First Thursdays, July 10, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Springfield—Week Aug. 4, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Summer Membership
3 Months
$5
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

Handy Men for Any Infield

By a Staff Photographer

Frank Gustine (left) and Alf Anderson, Pittsburgh Pirates

This keystone combination, with Anderson at shortstop and Gustine at second base, was instrumental in sparking a Pirate drive which lifted them to the head of the National League's second division. Arky Vaughan was back at short yesterday, but Anderson is a big leaguer and the veteran Vaughan will need to hustle to keep his job.

Sports Around the Hub

Winchester Four-Ball Tomorrow

Winchester's annual four-ball tournament, one of the most popular fixtures on the M. G. A. valendar, begins tomorrow with just under 70 teams seeking the first-place spot taken the past two years by Woodland's duo of Ted Bishop and Joe Fay.

According to Harry McGrath, Sr., who has been running the tournament for the past three years and mixed up in it for more years than he cares to remember, there are about 68 teams whose entries have been received, but more are expected before teeing off time tomorrow. As this is an invitation affair, lots of golfers wait until the final minute before calling up the club to find out their starting time—and that is the first inkling the officials have that certain golfers are going to play.

M. G. A. Standout

This Winchester tournament has been an M. G. A. standout since 1924, when Frank Newton and Joshua Crane of The Country Club became the first winners. Since then it has grown in popularity, although during the mid-thirties it suffered a letdown. Back in the palmy days one year, 112 pairs started up the hill on the first hole. Three years ago, however, only 43 appeared.

Since then the tournament has been regaining ground. Two years ago there were 78 teams, and last year 82. This year it would certainly have been up around 100 if it had not been for world conditions and the selective service.

In the 17 previous tournaments only the defending champions, Bishop and Fay, have ever been able to defend their title successfully. Arthur Rogers of the home club won three titles in '35, '36 and '37, but each year he sported a different partner. Other winners who repeated with different teammates are Edward Mahar of Norfolk, who won with Elmer Ward first and then with Wilfred Crossley; C. D. A. Grasse, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant, who won first with the long-hitting Jack Healey of Longmeadow and then with Charles F. Eaton of Winchester, and Eaton, who also won with Robert Goodale of Winchester.

Ranking Teams

Among the ranking teams this year, besides Bishop and Fay, are those of the Martin twins, Leo—newly crowned State amateur champion and holder of the New England amateur crown as well—and his brother Edward; Judge Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont and Leo Brown of Sandy Burr; Ray Marad of George Wright and Mel Demarais of Haverhill; Trailer Bill Holt of Fresh Pond and Bill Danforth, Jr., of Oyster Harbors; Walter Benham and Norton Kidder of Winchester; Charlie Crane and Cooney Weiland of Charles River; Harry McGrath, Jr., and Ed Winship of Winchester; Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont and Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill; and Phil Hendrick of Winchester and Ed Dagnino of Bear Hill.

Because of his duties Harry McGrath, Sr., will not be able to play. He and his son make a formidable team and only last month went to the final of the Salem four-ball. There will be an 18-hole qualifying round tomorrow, with 16 teams qualifying for match play Saturday and Sunday in each of the five flights. Play in the first flight is at scratch. The finals will be Sunday afternoon around three o'clock.

* * *

By adding a second-nine 34 to his outgoing 38, Tom Brophey of George Wright took low gross honors in his home club's first M. G. A. open tournament yesterday. One over par for the distance, Brophey led a field of 72 by three strokes, with John Kent, George Wright President, second with a 75. These two will have their names engraved on a plaque donated for the event by Mayor Tobin. Ted Bishop, former State champion, failed to turn in a card, while Joe Lynch, State champion in 1933, soared to an 83.

* * *

Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, Cape Cod women's champion for the past two years, continued defense of her title at Oyster Harbors yesterday when she eliminated Peggy Jackson of Belmont 3 and 2. Others to move into today's semi-final round were Mrs. George Adelman of Thorny Lea, who defeated Mrs. Arnold Blackwell of Brockton 3 and 2, Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole who defeated Margaret Curtis of Essex 2 and 1, and Nora O'Leary of Sharon who defeated Carolyn Crossett of Wianno 5 and 3.

* * *

Capt. Bobby Coulson of the defending Eastern Yacht Club crew stretched his lead from one half a point yesterday to two and one-half points today in the annual races for the Curtis Cup and the North Shore junior sailing championship. In yesterday's race he came from behind to beat out the Boston Yacht Club crew, which was disqualified in one of Tuesday's races. Going into today's final two races, Eastern's point total was 29¾ to 27¼ for Capt. Frank Scully and his Pleon sailors, and 21¼ for Boston. Coulson's victory yesterday was his third in five races.

* * *

Shorts: Hubert A. White posted the best score of his career over Commonwealth's enlarged layout yesterday to win first honors in the annual Aleppo Temple tournament . . . White broke 90 for the first time to card an 87-64 and lay claim to the potentate's trophy . . . This award was set up by Illustrious Potentate Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Judge of the Suffolk Probate Court and former City of Boston Councilor . . . Best gross of the day was scored by Irving Sherwood, a guest from Lexington, who had a 79 . . . New Hampshire's amateur golf championship sports a 36-hole final this year and an enlargement of the qualifying field from 16 to 32 . . . Joseph Melanson of Wolfeboro and Salem, Mass., is the defending champion, and his closest competition is expected to come from Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, who was runner-up to Leo Martin in last year's New England amateur at Manchester . . . Gerry Anderson of Worcester has made a good showing in the national public links championship at Spokane, Wash., this week, having already progressed to the third round . . . Gerry has been shooting even par, but he had to be better than that this morning, for he was up against the tournament medalist, Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., who claimed a new U. S. G. A. record for a first round in association-sponsored events with a sizzling 65 . . . His 36-hole qualifying total of 135 was the lowest ever established for the distance in national amateur play.

G. C.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	252	27	81	0	14	.321
Moore	238	27	66	4	27	.277
Hassett	156	18	43	0	9	.276
Rowell	298	33	82	4	26	.275
Sisti	249	30	65	1	22	.261
West	249	34	58	8	39	.233
Waner	117	10	27	0	9	.231
Miller	289	28	66	4	32	.228
Masi	100	7	21	0	6	.210
Berres	133	9	25	0	10	.185
Montgomery	12	0	2	0	0	.617
Ross	47	1	4	0	2	.085
Gremp	23	0	1	0	2	.043

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	243	74	96	16	61	.395
Cronin	278	52	97	6	53	.349
Foxx	262	60	78	14	64	.298
Di Maggio	332	76	96	4	25	.289
Tabor	281	32	81	9	60	.288
Peacock	134	12	38	0	16	.284
Finney	302	55	83	3	30	.275
Doerr	232	31	61	9	33	.263
Pytlak	188	18	46	1	22	.245
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Newsome	111	10	26	1	11	.234
Spence	126	13	27	2	17	.214
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Another Lineman Signed to Play With All-Stars

Augie Lio, Georgetown's greatest guard since the days of Babe Connaughton and Mush Dubofsky, yesterday accepted an invitation to play with the 1941 Eastern All-Stars against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 3.

He is the second lineman picked to play in the annual Fresh Air Fund game by Jim Crowley, Fordham and All-Star coach. The other is Lou De Filippo, Fordham captain and center. If both of these boys win starting positions on the All-Star eleven, a consignment of 450 pounds of muscle will be present in the middle of the line. De Filippo weighs 230; Lio, whose position is right guard, weighs 220.

Last year Lio was selected as first-string guard on Grantland Rice's All-America team and made a majority of the others. Apparently he deserved the rating because he played consistently good football throughout his career, making the Georgetown varsity as a sophomore.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 18
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Friday, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program for Friday, July 18

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music; News.
7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking Listeners in the West Indies and North America.
15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.58mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble, Tropical Moods, Hollywood Starlits.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks. WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales, Johnny Long's Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; U. S. Marine Band.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Interlenzo.
11 p. m.—News in English; Two Men & A Girl; Good Neighbors.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88-meg., 25.2m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—7.00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Gypsy Orchestra; HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—9.00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Tokyo—9.05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg., 16.8m.; JUG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. Music by Bach. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

BRAVES FIELD
Double header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Breaking 80 for First Time Thrills Ould Newbury Golfer

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Deeds of the Greats in golf always will be interesting to a sizable percentage of readers, who marvel at the case with which these stellars of the game reel off the pars, birdies, and eagles for which they strive for the most part in vain. At the same time lots of interesting things happen in ordinary play, in club competition or private matches, which rarely gain the light of publicity, but which might stimulate the hopes and ambitions of the rank and file because they reflect the latent possibilities of the average golfer for accomplishing something that he never has done before.

In this category, as an illustration, fits the recent performance of William McHugh, chairman of the Tournament Committee of the Ould Newbury Club of Newburyport, who for the first time in his career broke 80 on his home course; a course, by the way, which for years had proved a severe test for the best of the Massachusetts amateurs who have taken part in its annual M. G. A. opens. It is a nine-hole layout, with an 18-hole yardage of only 6,370, but with natural hazards and locations of greens which require a maximum of accuracy for low scoring.

Week-End Golfer

Chairman McHugh is one of those week-end golfers who have power, but nominal control. As a natural athlete, however, good at baseball, bowling and other games which require a good eye and rhythm, he worked himself into the 80 to 90 class at golf, but hankered for the thrill of breaking 80. Besides, there is a company which gives three balls for advancing from an 80 to 90 bracket, 90 to 100, and all that.

He read in these columns what Francis Ouimet had to say about bold play, taking a chance instead of playing safe, and in a recent round decided that he would go for everything in sight. Getting away to an exceptional start of 4,4,4, three pars but the second hole 448 yards, he underclubbed at the 147-yard fourth and though the ball went straight, it failed to carry a marsh which is out of bounds for loss of stroke and distance, for the Ould Newbury Club thought it was living up to strict U. S. G. A. rules in adopting that severe penalty, where 99 per cent of clubs count out of bounds as loss of distance only.

Shanked 8-Iron

By dropping a 30-foot putt for a deuce at the seventh he made up part of the loss and made the turn in 38. That was a thrill in itself, but its effects were counterbalanced when, after a fine drive at the 416-yard first hole, second time around, McHugh shanked an 8-iron, was stymied by a tree, landed his third on the back lip of a trap and wound up with a 7. Still hopeful, after a 5 and 4, on the second and third, he had the stage set for a disappointment by landing his tee shot in a trap guarding the green on the same short hole that cost him a 5 the first time around. But with an explosion shot two inches from the cup hope was renewed, so that he came to the 470-yard home hole with a 5 for 79.

Now it is obvious that a player who rates himself as a "dub" might have plenty of tremors facing a 470-yard hole with a par-5 to break 80 for the first time in his golfing life. McHugh showed his stuff by getting away a nice drive; but he dubbed his second and landed his third behind a rock near the green. This left him with a blind pitch, with all the strain that in nine cases out of 10 would result in a look-up and topped shot. McHugh vowed that he would not look up and he didn't. The ball had disappeared before he lifted his head and ran up to see what happened. Oh, joy! There was the ball a foot from the cup and the 79 resulted.

Club Champions

There have been other recent local developments of a most interesting nature. William O. Blaney has won this year's club championship at Brae Burn and Charlie Eaton the title at Winchester. Blaney had a real battle with F. J. Warren, for he had a 72, 70 to win by the narrow margin of 3 and 2, to take the club title for the fourth time, 1932, '35, '40, and '41. Eaton had a 10-and-9 final over S. E. Neil.

One wonders if the progress in the State championship and other tournaments might not have been different if players like Blaney and Eaton, Milan and Mel Heath, Emery Stratton, Bill McPhail and some others who have dropped out of major tournaments were still in the running. Blaney, apparently as good as ever, with his 72, 70 at Brae Burn in the title final, won the New England championship in 1928, won the State amateur in 1934, was runner-up in 1930 and '32. Charlie Eaton had all sorts of possibilities until he settled down to serious business life and became a week-end golfer.

Stratton Scoring

As for Stratton and McPhail, the first named has had a remarkable record for low scoring this season at his home club, Charles River, while McPhail now contents himself primarily with private play or club competition at Wollaston, in which he shows all the skill of his best years at the game. For example, he had the notable experience the other day of playing 17 straight pars at Wollaston. Then he "spoiled" it all on the home hole. With the opportunity of getting 18 straight pars, something exceptional to say the least, he gummed the works by sinking a 10-foot putt for a birdie. He has had a hole-in-one at Wollaston this season and in a recent round hit the pin on his second shot to the first hole.

Speaking of holes-in-one, Mrs. A. W. Davis dropped a tee shot five feet from the cup at the ninth hole of the Brae Burn No. 2 last Saturday and her husband, no doubt to prove that he was master of the household, promptly dropped his tee shot into the cup, 150 yards.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Crowd of 28,886 saw Brooklyn Dodgers beat Cincinnati Reds twice.

Five Years Ago

United States Olympic athletes worked out on deck of S. S. Manhattan for first time, en route to Berlin games.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at New York (night).
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago (night).
New York at Cleveland (night).
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

Tomorrow

National League

Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Telegraphic Report:	Sports and music
2:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Chicago - Philadelphia	Sports and music
3:45	Brig. Gen. McCain	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	**British Tribute to American Aviation, speakers**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Telegraphic Report:	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Chicago - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: News.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	baseball game	Console Capers
4:45	"Let's Waltz"		"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic Report	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"		Chicago-Philadelphia
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama

Yachting Activities at Height to Occupy Chicago Area With Feature Races On

The Thirty-Fourth Sailing Of Prized Fresh Water Event

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This is the week of weeks for Great Lakes sailors and the focal point is Mackinac Island, Michigan where the finish line has been established over the years in two races. The first is the Port Huron to Mackinac yacht race which was sailed the first of this week over the 240-mile course. The winner was the Kittihawk, a ketch that was sailed by three brothers who hail from Cleveland. The boat which was skippered by W. Robert Timken took advantage of a fresh breeze that came up just before dawn Monday which enabled them to finish the last 90 miles so close behind the favorites that the handicap allowance made the Kittihawk a winner over the favored Manitou and the Royono.

Twenty-nine boats were in the fleet that set sail for historic Mackinaw. The race was won last year by the Manitou in the record time of 40 hours. The time this year was quite slow with the first boat sailing the distance in 51 hours.

On Saturday approximately 60 boats will leave the Belmont Harbor starting line in Chicago on a 331 mile course that will finish at the same Mackinac Island. In the race last year 52 boats competed in one of the slowest hauls on record, with the boats drifting for the last 100 miles. Old sailors look for a considerably faster race this year so that the large number of entries will be watched closely that no unseaworthy boats are permitted to enter.

This is one of the most difficult courses to sail because of the changeableness of the water. The second and third boats in the Port Huron to Mackinac race, J. B. Ford's Royono of Detroit and Jim Lowe's Manitou of Chicago will both be among the starters. This event has been looked upon as the greatest fresh water event for sail boats in the country and the competition is very keen for some of yachting's most prized trophies.

This is the 34th sailing of the race which was started back in 1898 and was sailed for possession of the Mackinac Cup. The claim is made by the committee that the event has the finest array of prizes offered in any sporting event in America. Two of the trophies were designed in London, one in 1825 and another in 1827. All are of considerable monetary value besides what they stand for to the yachtsman.

* * *

Bob Zuppke has been hired as the football coach for another season by the University of Illinois, and Wendell Wilson has been hired as Athletic Director with the proscription that he will be given a leave from his duties until the end of the coming school year, at which time he will be dropped. This is the first step in a complete revamping of the athletic set-up at the school, which will see a new director and then a new coach in the next few years.

The second step was taken when the athletic board members all turned in their resignations, thus making it possible for the President of the University, Dr. Arthur Cutts Willard, to pick an entirely new board. It is not going to be easy for the incoming members to find a man to fill the position of director. The office is a very important one in a large university's program and should be given much study.

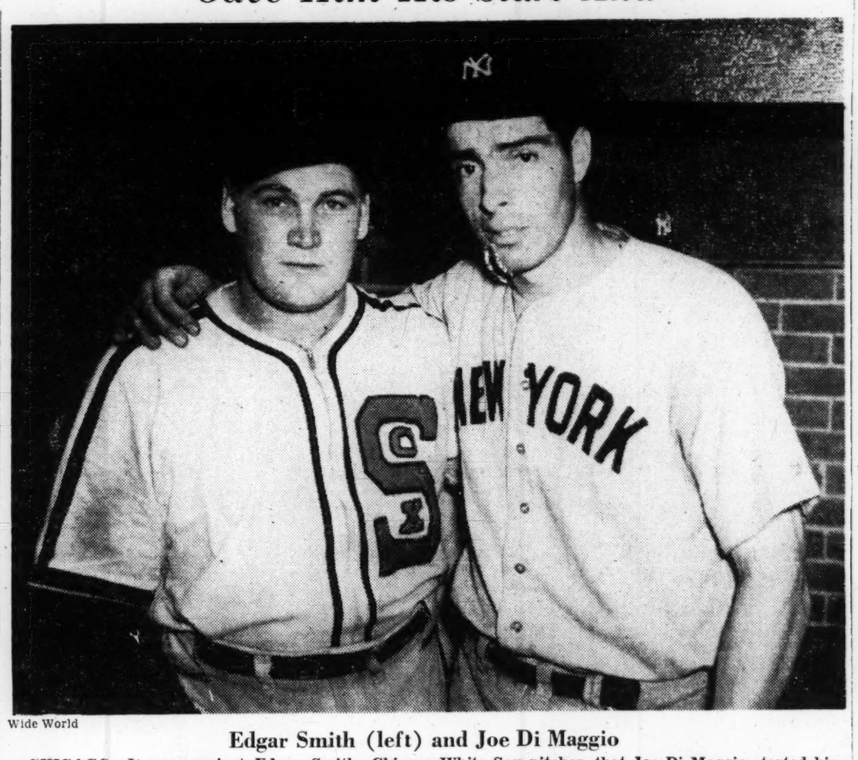
Michigan had this same problem just a few years ago, and was most fortunate in securing the services of "Fritz" Crisler, who had the ability to bring together all the warring forces in the school and demonstrated in these few years his worthiness to succeed such a great administrator as Fielding Yost. Illinois needs another G. Huff and should take plenty of time to find him.

There has been a dearth of good football material at the school in the last few years, which has made Zuppke's task most difficult in competing with the other Big Ten schools. For the first time in a number of years there are some very fine boys ready to make the team, and the wizardry of "Zup" will have a chance to work in men who are capable of carrying out what he teaches. Don Griffin, next to Bill DeCorrevont the most publicized football player in the Chicago schools in recent years, is all ready to run for Illinois, and with him will be other new boys of unusual ability. It is fine that Bob Zuppke, who has given 28 years to Illinois football teams, is going to have a chance to work with this new material.

* * *

At the end of 18 holes on Monday two men had turned in identical scores of 68 to lead the fifty players who competed for the right to enter the Chicago Open which starts on the course of the Elmhurst Country Club on Friday. Al Huske who came in with a score of 31 on the last nine and Herb Johnson were the two who posted the three under par scores. They both were professionals at the Butterfield Country Club at one time but Al Huske is now from DeKalb, Illinois. The highest score to get under the wire was set by Steve Adams of Big Oaks who shot a 78. **E. F.**

Gave Him His Start And—



Wide World

Edgar Smith (left) and Joe Di Maggio

CHICAGO—It was against Edgar Smith, Chicago White Sox pitcher, that Joe Di Maggio started his consecutive game hitting streak and here last Tuesday he collected a double and single against the same pitcher to continue his string. The Yankees won the game 5 to 4.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hughes at Phillie

Every once in a while the lowly Phillies come up with an outstanding pitcher. Not outstanding, perhaps, in the won and lost column, for it has been a number of years since Gerry Nugent owned a well-balanced big league outfit. But first class in the estimation of the ball players who had to hit against him.

There was Curt Davis, the draftee from San Francisco. After winning 19 in '34 and 16 the following year, Curt moved on to Chicago, and later turned up in St. Louis. At the moment he is helping the Dodgers win a pennant. There was Claude Passeau, who likewise made his way to Wrigley Field. Bucky Walters has done all right with Cincinnati, after getting a start in Phillie.

A Waiting Game

Brooklyn is finding Kirby Higbe a helpful cog in its contending machine. Although Kirby broke into the National League at Chicago, he waited until Philadelphia for his development. Then, of course, there was Hugh Mulcahy, now in the United States Army and a credit to the game of baseball in particular and sports in general. Any club in the majors would have taken Hugh a year ago. But Nugent played a waiting game. Now he wishes he hadn't.

The latest chapter in Philadelphia's mound history is being written by a young 21-year-old right-hander named Tommy Hughes. As usual, he is a much better hurler than his slim victory total suggests. In another season or two he may bring a fancy figure on the open market, if Nugent is interested—and he generally is.

Has One-Hitter

Like any natural athlete, young Hughes has developed quickly This is only his third year in professional ball, yet a short while ago he had a no-hitter against the Cubs until Lou Novikoff singled in the eighth inning. That was the way it finished—a one-hitter. He also has blanked the Reds. Still a rookie in some of the finer points of the hurling art, he has his bad days. Experience will knock off the rough edges. But Tom is fast, has good stuff and the poise that makes big winners, and is tough to beat when the Phils back him up with big league support.

Just five years ago Hughes was playing with the Hanover Township high school team on the outskirts of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He made the team as a first baseman, on the strength of his hitting But in an emergency Tom went to the mound and gave his coach a two-hitter. He has been fooling the hitters ever since.

Practiced Control

When not working for his high school nine, Hughes spent his spare time sharpening his control. First he hung an automobile tire from a tree and threw at it. Then, after his aim improved, he changed to a peach basket. As the story goes, he ended up with a hole in the barn door.

When it came time to think about college, the new Phillie star listened to a couple of offers. He would like to have gone to Duke, but it was too far from home. Finally he decided on Washington College in Chestertown, Md., but when the Baltimore Orioles made him an attractive offer, he tossed away his books and went to work.

The Orioles farmed Tommy to Dover, Del., in 1938, where he won nine straight games and closed the Eastern Shore League season minus a defeat. He had 85 strikeouts in 80 innings, with a neat earned run average of 1.83. In 1940 at the tender age of 20 he won 14 at Baltimore, pitching the Orioles into the International League playoffs. The Red Sox scouted him and tried to make the purchase, but found the Phillies had tied him up. Among other things, Hughes can pick runners off the bases, and do it as well as any pitcher in the league. He gives an exhibition in the latest National League movie.

Argentine Star Breaks Records

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, July 17

Jose Maria Duranona, Argentina's leading freestyle swimmer, broke his third South American record in four days when he swam 300 meters in 3:31.2 yesterday. His own previous record was 3:32.1. On Sunday Duranona cut more than 15 seconds off the South American record for 500 meters with a 6:15.2 performance, as compared to Sebastian Dibar's 6:30.6, and Monday he reduced his own 400 meters mark by two seconds to 4:54.2. All three marks are considerably slower than the listed world records for the distances, all held by Jack Medica of the United States.

Ground Strokes Help Falkenburg In Boys' Tennis

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Any tennis coach will tell you the most important part of the game, especially for a youngster just starting out in tournament play, is the ground strokes. These are the plain forehand and backhand wallops used to keep the ball in play until the other fellow makes an error.

The youngsters, who like the effect of a cannonball service or of smashing kills at the net, often are inclined to neglect these fundamentals, but the current National Boys' champion is showing how they pay dividends.

Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., the champion, is favored to win the Eastern Boys title today from Henry Osten of Garden City, N. Y., today, and he is expected to do it entirely on the strength of his ground strokes. Bob is playing with his left arm in a cast, the result of trying to ride an air-minded horse a few weeks ago. And as a result his usually severe service now is merely a means of putting the ball into play. Likewise he can't maneuver in the forecourt with much agility.

His ground strokes were good enough yesterday to turn back third-seeded Alan Watson of Elizabeth, N. J., 6—2, 11—9, although he had considerable trouble in the second set when Watson began to play at the net. Osten, who upset second-ranked Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy, N. J., 0—6, 6—4, 6—4, is strictly a baseline player and isn't likely to try such disturbing tactics.

After a day limited to doubles competition, the junior singles gets going again today with quarter-final matches sending top-seeded Jimmy Evert of Chicago against Henry Buttimer of San Francisco; Irvin Dorfman, third-seeded New Yorker, against Tom Falkenburg, Bob's older brother; Chip Cheney of Berkeley, Calif., against Bob Wasserman of New York, and Dick Cooley, New York, against E. Blair Hawley, New York.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 16

International League

Newark 3, Baltimore 2 (11 innings).
Montreal 4, Rochester 3 (8 innings).
Jersey City-Syracuse, rain.
Buffalo-Toronto, wet grounds.

American Association

All-Stars 6, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 12, Sacramento 6.
Hollywood 9, Oakland 7.

Texas League

All-Star Game: South 2, North 0.

Southern Association

Memphis 4-5, Knoxville 1-8.
New Orleans 1, Atlanta 0.
Only games.

Eastern League

Scranton 3-9, Hartford 2-6.
Williamsport 5, Binghamton 4.
Elmira 9, Albany 3.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Springfield 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	56	27	.675	
St. Louis	53	30	.639	3
New York	43	35	.551	10½
Cincinnati	43	39	.524	12½
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500	14½
Chicago	37	47	.440	19½
Boston	32	47	.405	22
Philadelphia	21	60	.260	34

Results July 16

St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 4.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 13, Boston 5.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 5.
New York 7, Cincinnati 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	55	27	.671	
Cleveland	50	34	.595	6
Boston	44	37	.543	10½
Chicago	41	41	.500	14
Detroit	42	43	.494	14½
Philadelphia	36	44	.450	18
Washington	29	50	.367	24½
St. Louis	29	50	.367	24½

Results July 16

New York 10, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Washington at Detroit, postponed.

Big League Pennant Races Modeled After Other Years

By the Associated Press

The latest report on the major league races is that they probably are going to follow the same pattern that everybody was accustomed to before last year. The powerful New York Yankees are right on the verge of running away from the rest of the American League, while the National League is in the throes of another one of those push-and-pull struggles that very likely may last right down to the finish in September.

This is only an interim disclosure, of course, because the two leaders in each circuit are now battling each other in a couple of "crucial" series, but it is as up-to-date as your latest weather forecast—and also subject to change without notice.

Yankees Win

The Yankees blasted out a 10-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians yesterday in the first tussle of their three-game clash and cleared up most of the doubt about their being the best club in the league.

With Joe Di Maggio hitting a double and two singles to stretch his hitting streak to 56 consecutive games, and Charley Keller smashing out a triple and his 20th home run of the year, the Yankees rode rough shod to their eighth triumph in 11 games against the Indians this season and increased their first-place margin to six full games.

On the other hand the Dodgers, who had a chance to bottle up the senior circuit just as completely, were raided 7-4 by the St. Louis Cardinals and had their lead cut to three games last night.

The Cardinals' conquest was as surprising and as deafening as an explosion for the 32,265 fans at Ebbets Field because the Dodgers made a good start toward humiliating their rivals. In the first four innings Whitlow Wyatt did not allow a hit and his mates raced away to a 4-0 lead.

Wyatt Collapsed

Then the pitching ace of the National League collapsed. He gave up two runs in the fifth on a double by Enos Slaughter and a triple by Martin Marion and in the sixth he couldn't get anybody out. He permitted four successive singles before being removed and the Cards went on to score five runs and send 10 players to the plate in a triumphant rally.

With the spotlights in both leagues turned on the struggles of their leading teams, there wasn't much for the other teams to do except tend to their own knitting.

The New York Giants staved off the Cincinnati Reds' threat at third place in the senior loop by whipping Bucky Walters 7-4. Two veterans were the stars for the Giants, although a youngster, Bob Carpenter, got the credit—his seventh victory against one defeat. Gabby Hartnett hit two doubles, one with the bases loaded in the first inning, and Dick Bartell had a perfect day at bat with three singles and batted in three runs.

Braves Divide

Pittsburgh and Boston divided a double-header, Jim Tobin pitching the Braves to a 4-1 triumph in the first game and then the Pirates rallying with seven runs in the seventh inning of the nightcap to win 13-5.

The Chicago Cubs captured a 9-5 decision over the hapless Phillies in their night game, Charley Root gathering in the 198th triumph of his career although needing help. He also contributed a home run to his own cause.

In the other American League games the Boston Red Sox edged out the Chicago White Sox, 2-1, and the St. Louis Browns overpowered the Philadelphia Athletics, 11-2. Chet Laabs took charge of the latter affair with two home runs, a triple and a double for a perfect showing at the plate.

Rookie Cecil (Tex) Hughson bested Buck Ross in a hurling duel for the Boston triumph, allowing only four hits to Ross' five. A single by Bob Doerr scored the winning run in the ninth.

Strikeout Mark

NEWPORT, Ark., July 17 (AP)—Clarence Iott, pitcher for Paragould in the Northeast Arkansas League, is ready to claim some kind of strikeout—and endurance—record.

Iott struck out 30 men in a 16-inning game with Newport last night and allowed only six hits.

The game was called at the end of the 16th, the score locked at 1-1.

Did You Know?

Hughie Duffy, holder of the all-time big league batting mark of .438, calls Ted Williams the greatest natural hitter he ever saw.

By-Plays

Charley Gehringer

We heard over the news that Charley Gehringer, veteran second baseman of the Detroit Tigers had decided that his days as a regular were over and that henceforth he would play only occasionally.

This brought to mind his career as a member of the Detroit club. For a number of wears we have considered him a definite candidate for baseball's Hall of Fame. Whether or not he makes it remains to be seen; but we believe that he certainly deserves the honor.

That many have not fully appreciated his ability as a second baseman is known. He has been such a smooth performer in the field that many of the plays he has made have looked so simple that they did not receive all the acclaim that they rated. In this respect he was much like the great Lajoie. He covered a lot of territory with ease. His batting was also far above the average.

Considering the men who have played second base during the past 50 years it seems to us that there are five who stand out above the rest. They are Nap Lajoie, Eddie Collins, Rogers Hornsby, Frankie Frisch and Gehringer. All great second basemen and batters.

Of these five there is no question but what Lajoie and Hornsby were the best batters. They were power-batters of the highest order and rank among the greatest of the game. Collins was also a great batter although not quite up to their standard. He was, however, a better base runner and rates as one of the greatest of base stealers. Of these five Hornsby was also far better than the average third baseman and if we were to name an all-star team which should include two of the above five, we would certainly place him at third, and be willing to take either Lajoie, Collins or Gehringer for the keystone position.

At the present time we do not see any player at second who promises to come up to the standard set by the popular Detroit player during the past years. And we believe that he is still able to fill the position most acceptably even though he may not be in the line-up regularly. And when he has put away his glove for the last time, we believe that those who have watched him on the diamond will rank him as worthy of special mention when second basemen are the subject for the Hall of Fame.

And what is still more he has always exhibited the highest type of sportsmanship. **G. M. R. H.**

Hecht Only Easterner To Hold On

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The young California tennis players, who are having considerable success pushing easterners around in their own back yard this summer, have found one representative of the East who refuses to be pushed around.

It may be because Ladislav Hecht's back yard is a long way from the tennis courts of Forest Hills and because he has acquired a great deal of tennis experience on his way here. The trim, 29-year-old advertising executive was one of Czechoslovakia's ranking netmen a few years back. He and Mrs. Hecht came to America on a business trip in 1939 and landed in New York on the same day that Adolf Hitler's army marched into their homeland. They've been here ever since and Laddie already has taken the first steps toward becoming an American citizen.

Round of Eight

Today Hecht is the only easterner left in the round of eight in the New York State Clay Court tennis championships. Yesterday Gene Mako and Jack Kramer, both of Los Angeles, gained the quarter-finals by beating two other Californians, Bill Canning and Charley Mattmann, respectively. They joined Frankie Parker, Ted Schroeder and Ted Olewine, also of California, and two mid-western interlopers, defending Champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City and Seymour Greenberg of Chicago.

One other Californian, Robin Hippenstiel of San Bernardino, tried to advance with them. But Hecht flattened him in straight sets, 6—0, 7—5. That wasn't the first time he had proved troublesome for the westerners. A few weeks ago he caught Schroeder, who holds the National Doubles title with Kramer, in the quarter-final round of the New Jersey championships and gave the Glendale, Calif., youngster a lesson in singles play.

Davis Cup

From 1930 to 1939, Hecht alternated with Roderich Menzel as Czechoslovakia's No. 1 singles player, holding that rank seven of those years although for three of them he was a lieutenant in the Czech infantry and was a business man the rest of the time. He gained a lot of valuable experience playing on a half dozen Davis Cup teams, although his squad never got past the zone preliminaries and Hecht never faced an American in that classic competition.

Today Hecht faced McNeill in a quarter-final encounter and the other singles match pairs Schroeder with Olewine. The other two quarter-finals will be played tomorrow with Parker meeting Greenberg and Mako playing Kramer.

Minnesota Grid Players Working At Defense Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — National defense jobs have replaced the usual summer chores as camp counselors and members of construction crews for a dozen University of Minnesota football players. This summer they are getting the necessary manual labor to maintain condition and at the same time they are doing their share in the nation's vast defense program.

Fullback Bob Sweiger and Ends Bob Fitch and Ed Trumper are working in a Minneapolis plant with large defense contracts. Linesmen Leonard (Butch) Levy, Wallace Holmstrom and Howard Straiton are employed in steel plants, Levy and Straiton in Minneapolis and Holmstrom in Duluth.

In Iron Works

Halfback Joe Mernik, whose place-kicking provided the winning margin in several games during the Gophers' national championship season last fall, is employed by one of the largest defense industries in the Twin City area. End Carl Ekberg and Tackle Ed Lechner are employed by an iron works.

Linemen Conrad Emerson and Tom Berthon have jobs with an implement manufacturing concern, and Sophomore Fullback Bob Graiziger is working for a hoist and derrick manufacturer in St. Paul.

There is still a good deal of variety to the summer employment of members of the Gopher squad, however. Fullback Bill Daley is serving as a counselor at a summer camp in the state. Captain-elect Bruce Smith is working on the highway near his home town of Faribault, Minn. Herman Frickey, one of the more promising additions from last year's freshman squad, is working for the highway department in his home state of Montana.

Study Plays

Urban Odson, regular tackle, is working for a Minneapolis engineering concern, along with Tackle Paul Mitchell. Bob Smith, letterman guard, is selling automobiles, and John Perko, sophomore lineman, is employed in the iron mines on Minnesota's Mesabi Range.

To be sure that squad members do not forget the task ahead of defending a Big Ten and national championship, Coach Bernie Bierman regularly services them, wherever they are located, with sets of plays to be studied in spare time.

Johnny Del Isola has joined the Dartmouth coaching staff, leaving a guard vacancy on the New York Giants.

Bob Clark Out at Spokane; Jimmy Clark Still Favored

SPOKANE, Wash., July 17 (AP)—Unless Dave Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., repeats his 1934 triumph, there'll be a new national public links golf champion this year, and the consensus around the clubhouse is that the 1941 titlist will have the same surname as the 1940 crownholder—Clark.

Last year's winner, Bob Clark of St. Paul, lost a thriller yesterday, despite terrific driving, to young Billy Korns of Salt Lake City, who is paying his expenses here with money he saved for school.

The other Clark, regarded as the tourney favorite, is young Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., who continued to match the torrid weather with a brand of golf just as hot.

Today Clark teed off against Gerry Anderson, Worcester, Mass., insurance salesman who has been quietly touring the hilly but beautiful Indian Canyon links around par figures.

Korns played Bob McReynolds of Portland, Ore., a truck driver who has been having a hot streak of his own the last two days.

Four to Be Left

When the firing is over there will be only four contestants left. Today they were due to play two 18-hole rounds, carrying the brackets down to the semifinals.

Jimmy Clark had to rely on subpar golf to squeeze through against a couple of toughies yesterday, and when the shooting was all over the youngster, who has been 13 strokes under par in the last 71 holes, had defeated Charlie Barnes of Atlanta, Ga., 2 and 1, and scored a 1-up victory over Leslie Leal of Bellingham, Wash.

Clark had to shoot his best golf since his record-breaking 64 and his record-breaking qualifying total of 135 in order to down Leal.

Out in 32

Clark was out in 32—three strokes under par—on the first nine, but was only two up, as Leal had a 34. Leal squared it at the 12th, and they see-sawed in the blazing heat—it was upward of 104—until the 17th, when Clark's par 4 was sufficient. Both birdied the 18th as Leal's last chance went glimmering. Clark needed his 67, because Leal had a pair of 34's for a 68.

The 19-year-old Korns had a hard time with Bob Clark. Billy opened with a birdie by sinking a 20-foot iron approach, and got an eagle to go two up at the second when he holed a 15-foot putt.

Clark fought back and they were square at the turn. The decider came on the 18th when Korns dropped a six-footer for a birdie 4 after Clark had lipped with his eight-footer.

Champions Ousted

Former champion Charley Ferrera of San Francisco, winner in 1931 and 1933, and Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh, winner in 1939, tumbled out of the competition in their second-round matches.

Brown-skinned Loio Palenapa, rodman for a surveying crew in Honolulu, pushed Ferrera over, 3 and 2. Szwedko bowed to Pete Doll of Louisville by a 3-and-1 count. Doll, 25-year-old clerk, holds the Kentucky amateur title.

Gerry Anderson of Worcester, Mass., progressed through his two rounds yesterday, defeating Edward Stuckrath of Portland, Ore., one up in the first and Ralph Schneider of Cleveland, Ohio, 3 and 1, in the second. Others to win two matches included Charles Wilson, Honolulu; Arthur Pomy, Detroit; Bob Daniel, San Francisco; Ralph Hall, Oakland; Jack Kerns, Denver; William Welch, Houston; Walter Tebaldi; Robert McReynolds, Portland, Ore., and Fred Genick, Detroit.

All-Stars Best Minneapolis In Eighth Contest

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17 (AP)—The American Association all-stars defeated the host team, Minneapolis, 6-1, before an overflow crowd of 11,000 last night. Fabian Gaffke's ninth-inning homer saved the Millers from a shutout.

Played in perfect weather before national baseball celebrities, the game sparkled with brilliant all-star pitching and defensive work. The all-star fielders backed up their hurlers so stanchly that they cut the Millers off without a run in the eighth although the locals had men on first and third and nobody out.

Columbus contributed some classy pitching for the all-stars in Johnny Grodzicki who hurled two hitless innings and fanned four of the six men facing him.

It was the eighth annual all-star game and the victory tied up the all-stars and the host clubs, at four each. It marked Minneapolis' first defeat in the three times it has faced the Association's best.

The all-stars pulled away to a one run lead off Chief Hogsett in the second, when third baseman Gil English, St. Paul, doubled and scored on Milwaukee Ted Gullic's single. They broke loose with a two-run rampage on three hits, a walk and a hit batsman in the sixth. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
All-Stars	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	13	0
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1

Starr (Indianapolis), Grodzicki (Columbus) (3), Koslo (Milwaukee) (5), Brechsen (Columbus) (7) and Spindel (Toledo), Fernandes (St. Paul) (5), Robinson, (Kansas City); Hogsett, Kelley (4), Haefner (7), Kline (9) and Denning.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	644,380
1941 volume to date	72,257,289
1940 volume to date	130,540,015

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Light selling continued as a stock market barrier today although it failed to depress leaders more than fractions and a smattering of advances was present throughout.

The list was a bit uneasy at the start and slightly declining trends were in the majority near the final hour. Dealings dwindled with quotations and transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares, smallest turnover for a full session since July 3.

Stocks in arrears the greater part of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, N. Y. Shipbuilding, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Standard Oil (NJ) and Union Carbide.

Resistant were J. I. Case, Kennecott, Western Union and Air Reduction.

Faltering in the Curb were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Bell Aircraft. Merritt-Chapman edged forward.

Bond Market Lower

Recently favored secondary rail loans came to life in late dealings today to account for a considerable part of the bond market's turnover but their prices were mostly unchanged to a bit lower.

Traders in Far Eastern dollar bonds appeared confused over the implications of the change in government at Tokyo and moved prices both ways. Australia 4½s and Sydney 5½s and 5s got a point or more ahead, the two Japanese government issues were shades either way and Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s lost materially, while its sister issue of 7s was higher.

In the rail group heavy volume and unchanged to sagging prices appeared for such issues as St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, North Western 4¾s of '49, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," New Haven collateral 6s of '40 and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. A good many relatively inactive rails lost a point or more of recent gains.

American Telephone debentures, when issued, dipped a fraction in continued heavy action on its second day of dealings.

U. S. Governments were steady or a little higher after early hesitation.

New York Curb Plans to Retire 50 Memberships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been completed by the New York Curb Exchange for the purchase and cancellation of 50 memberships, or more than nine per cent of the total of 550 memberships now outstanding. The governors have approved the plan and presented it to the membership for ratification. Indications are that the measure is almost certain of passage.

Provisions has been made in the retirement plan that seats cannot be purchased by the curb at a price exceeding $1,000, the price paid for the last membership transferred. Half of the money to finance the retirement would be provided by the curb from its general fund and half by assessment on the members.

"The effect of the move," the curb said, "is to offer a greater share of commissions to the smaller number of members as market activity increases. While the first seats to be bought and retired would represent estates and inactive members, the reduction in number would mean a larger share of the total volume of business for each remaining member as volume grows.

"Retirement of the seats may therefore be regarded as reflecting a feeling that the deflationary trend of recent years has reached bottom and that the moment has arrived to readjust the organization to the new conditions," the curb said.

It was explained by the exchange that as retirement of memberships would reduce current revenue, an increase in dues would be necessary.

"Retirement of 10 seats in one year would cost each member an assessment of $9.26, plus an increase of dues in the same amount. Twenty-five seats would mean an assessment of $23.81 and a like increase in dues. For the whole 50 seats," the announcement continued, "the assessment and the increase in dues would each be $50."

Remaining members would also have a proportionately greater interest in the assets owned by the exchange. The present book value of memberships, represented by real estate and security holdings of the curb, amounts to approximately $9,000 for each membership.

Wheat Price Off 2 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped two cents a bushel today to the lowest point since June 21, as a result of liquidation based on the congestion of supplies at most terminals, crowding storage space to the limit in some cases, and on Russian war news and a Commodity Exchange Administration request for increased margin requirements for trading.

A break of 1¾ cents at the opening was followed by steady to firm prices during most of the session but selling was renewed in the final hour and prices slumped even lower.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 16
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— 1/8
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
43⅜	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	43	42½	42½	— 1/8
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 14
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1/8
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— 1/8
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
25⅛	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	4	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— 1/8
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	161½	161	161	—1⅛
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	11½	11½	11½	Jul 15
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— 1/8
7⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— 1/8
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	83	83	Jul 16
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	10	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ½
18¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	12	19½	18⅝	19	+ ½
1¼	1	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	Jul 16
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
60½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	59	59	59	—1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	12	18¼	17⅝	17¾	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	8	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36	36	36	— ⅛
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	88¾	88	88¾	+ ¾
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34½	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	12	32½	32⅛	32½	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	76	76	76	—1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	Jul 16
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109	108½	108½	+ ½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 16
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 16
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 15
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	12	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	35⅜	35	35	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 15
23	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Jul 16
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	93½	92	92	—1¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18⅜	18¼	18¼	Jul 16
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ 1/8
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	3	34⅛	33¾	33¾	Jul 16
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15⅜	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	10	14⅞	14½	14½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jul 15
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— 1/8
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	9	43¼	42¾	42⅞	—1⅛
154	133½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150¼	Jul 16
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jul 15
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 16
11⅝	9	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 16
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ 3/8
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	Jul 16
34¼	11⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	Jul 15
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	14	156	155¼	155⅝	— ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	72	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅝
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)		151	151	151	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	5½	5½	5½	— 1/8
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— 1/8
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 16
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 15
71½	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	18	70½	70	70⅛	+1⅞
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— 1/8
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Jul 16
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	48	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— 1/8
15⅛	11⅞	Anchor H .(.15g)	1	15	15	15	— ½
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— 1/8
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	½	½	½	Jul 15
30	26	Arch-D M .(.85g)	1	29	29	29	
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	64	63⅜	64	—1¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	3	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ¾
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	5	8½	8¼	8½	Jul 16
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ 3/8
9	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
87	79½	Assd D 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 15
99¾	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 16
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	29	29¾	29	29¼	— ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66	66	66	Jul 16
24⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	44	24	23¼	24	+ ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	27	27	27	—1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	11	23⅜	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jul 15
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	Jul 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	47	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— 1/8

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— 1/8
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jul 16
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	8	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
9	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	4	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
10¼	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	3	10	9⅞	10	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	8	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	113½	113	113	—1
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 14
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	15	38⅛	37¾	38	— ⅜
20⅜	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 16
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	10	74½	74¼	74½	— ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ¼
28⅜	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
22¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	4	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 5/8
18⅝	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	18	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	31	31	31	+1½
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
1⅛	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 16
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	8	31½	31½	31½	Jul 16
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 14
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	20	20	20	
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	32	32	32	Jul 16
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	Jul 16
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12	12	12	
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7¾	5⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	7⅛	7	7	— 1/8
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Jul 14
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32	32	32	— ½
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53	53	53	
83¾	75⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	6	5⅞	6	
21¾	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 16

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	+ 1/8
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	22	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	Jul 12
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— 1/8
80¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	10	78¼	77	77¾	+1¾
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	49	47¼	47¼	—1¾
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	8	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17⅝	17	17	— ¾
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	32	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Jul 16
21¾	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
21½	17½	Chain P&F(¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	14½	14½	14½	Jul 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Jul 15
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— 1/8
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ 1/8
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— 1/8

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	28	9¼	9	9⅛	
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 16
16⅞	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	51	17⅜	16⅛	17⅜	+1⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	42	42	42	
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	Jul 16
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 16
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	25	56	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jul 15
3	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	+ ½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	3	31	30	30	—1½
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	94	93½	93½	Jul 16
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	
143⅜	111½	Coca-Cola B (¾g)	3	138⅜	131½	138⅝	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	102⅜	103	Jul 15
30¼	18⅞	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	Jul 12
213¾	143¼	Col Br A (.90g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
47⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	10	3	3	3	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	Jul 16
67⅜	4¼	Colum Pict	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ 1/8
26⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 16
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	82	80	80	Jul 12
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	25½	25¼	25½	— ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Com'th & South	18	½	½	½	
⅞	⅜	Com'th & South pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 26
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	61¾	61	61¾	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	13	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	36	33¼	32¼	32⅝	— ¾
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1/8
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	19½	19⅛	19¼	— ¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Jul 16
11	7¼	Cons F pf (1½k)	4	10⅜	10	10	Jul 16
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ 1/8
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	18	6⅛	6	6⅛	
1⅞	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
69⅜	27⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
27½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	27½	26½	27	Jul 16
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	Jul 11
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
14¾	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	8	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
1⅛	½	Cont Bak (B)	18	½	½	½	
102	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	102⅛	101⅜	101¾	+ ½
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1g)	13	35⅞	35	35	— ¾
8⅞	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1/8
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— 1/8
25⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	3	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ¾
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ 1/8
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Jul 11
50½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	51	50½	50½	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	19	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	20	¾	¾	¾	+ 1/8
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	16½	16½	16½	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	3	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ¼
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
27⅝	19⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	
15⅜	11½	Crown Zel (¾g)	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

$70,000 Split Features Trial Of N.J. Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., July 17—Testimony regarding a conference on the best ways to split $70,000 between three men in a manner that would deprive the Federal Government of as much taxes as possible highlighted the court proceedings during the third day of the trial of Enoch L. ("Nucky") Johnson, Republican overlord of Atlantic County, here yesterday. It was the second day that Joseph A. Corio, one-time Atlantic County common pleas judge, was on the stand, and he was subjected to a grueling examination by Walter G. Winne, chief defense counsel, who failed to shake the testimony.

Charged With Fraud

Mr. Johnson is on trial for alleged fraudulent income tax returns and for evading payment of levies on his income in 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Mr. Corio testified that he had tried to protect Mr. Johnson, only to be "lost and left alone" when the Federal authorities began their investigation of Johnson tax matters. He said he had falsified repeatedly his statements to the Federal agents and before the first Federal Court jury that questioned him and which later indicted him on tax evasion charges in connection with his part in the alleged deal with Anthony P. Miller, contractor, who built the $1,000,000 railway station of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines in Atlantic City.

"I had to protect Johnson," Mr. Corio testified. "I tried to cover up. I was willing to do anything in the world to save him."

The witness declared that he was now telling the truth.

When the railway station had been completed, there was a net profit of $70,000, of which Mr. Johnson was allegedly to receive three-fifths for getting the contract for Mr. Miller. It was over this that the whole conference between Mr. Miller, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Corio was held, he said.

Money Split Up

"It was agreed at the conference," the witness continued, "that Mr. Miller would retain $10,000 for expenses and the remainder would be handed over to Mr. Corio as a paper transaction to avoid payment of heavy income taxes by Miller's firm." Mr. Corio, in turn, was to receive $13,000, to pay the tax on the $60,000, the witness said, retain $9,300 as his share, pay $9,300 to Mr. Miller and give the remaining $28,000 to Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Corio said that when Federal agents asked him about the $60,000, he told them it was a fee. In this, he said, he was trying to conceal that Mr. Johnson had received $28,000.

The witness said that he and Mr. Miller delivered the $28,000 to Mr. Johnson in the latter's home in Atlantic City, Sept. 26, 1935, Mr. Miller handing over the money in cash.

City of Boston Bond Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Lehman Brothers is head of a banking group offering to the public a new issue of $5,680,000 City of Boston 1½ per cent bonds. The bonds, maturing in $568,000 amounts annually from 1942 through 1951, are priced to yield from 0.25 to 1.50 per cent for varying maturities through 1950, and are priced in dollars at 99¾ for the 1951 maturity. They are legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in Massachusetts and New York.

The banking group was awarded the issue on a bid of 100.77 for 1½ per cent obligations. The group includes Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Graham Parsons & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Eldredge & Co., Incorporated, Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Charles Clark & Co., Equitable Securities Corporation, Campbell, Phelps & Co., Incorporated, A. Webster Dougherty & Co. (Philadelphia), Hawley, Shepard & Co. (Cleveland), H. C. Wainwright & Co., R. D. White & Company, Stern Brothers & Co. (Kansas City, Mo.), Wells-Dickey Co., and Lyons & Shafto, Inc.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Regular				
Adams Mfg (JD)	20c	—	Aug. 1	July 15
Alas-Jun G M	12½c	—	Aug. 1	July 7
All Penn Oil&Gas	5c	Q	July 15	July 10
Amerex Hldg Co.	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 10
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Aug. 1	July 14
Ault & Wiborg Prop Ltd				
pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Axelson Mfg Co	10c	..	July 24	July 7
Ca Bronze	37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
do pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Cent NY Pw pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Coast Brew Ltd	3c	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Crown Zell pf	1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Cunn'gh'mDS pfB	$1.50	Q	July 21	July 10
Davidson Bros Inc	7½c	Q	July 25	July 16
Dominguez Oil F	25c	M	July 31	July 16
Elgin N Watch	25c	..	Sept. 22	Sep. 6
Greenf'd'T&Die pf	$1.50	Q	July 30	July 15
Horders Inc	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Kennedy's Inc	20c	..	July 21	July 12
Kroger Gro&Bak	50c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 8
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oce. 1	Sep. 19
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Louisville Hend & St L Ry	$4	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Natl State Cap Bank (Concord, N.H.)	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Pearson Co. Inc. 5pf A	31¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Pit CC&StL RR	$2.50	S	July 19	July 10
Rheam Mfg pf	31¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Saguenay Pw pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Seaboard Oil (Del)	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
So Calif Edison	37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Steel Co of Canada, Ltd	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Truax Traer Coal pf	6% $1.50	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
United F & inv pf	75c	Q	Oct.	Sep. 20
Wash Gas Lt	37½c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Westgate-Grnld Oil	1c	M	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Westmoreland, Inc	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Wilson Line, Inc.	5% 1st pf	$2.50	S	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Wurlitzer (R)	10c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	106.22	106.22	106.22
2 4¼s '52-47	119.12	119.12	119.12
5 2½s '53-49	108.00	107.30	108.00
4 2¾s '54-51	110.11	110.11	110.11
1 2½s '60-55	111.14	111.14	111.14
25 2¾s '63-58	110.25	110.25	110.25
2 2¾s '65-60	111.11	111.11	111.11

Home Owners Loan

4 3s '52-44	106.21	106.21	106.21

New York City Bonds

9 3s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	55	55	55
17 Alleghany cv 5s '44	90½	90	90
11 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77¼	77	77
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	57¼	57	57
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 Am&ForP 5s 2030	58⅝	58	58
16 AmIGChem5½s'49	102½	102⅛	102⅜
3 Am Int 5½s '49	100½	100½	100½
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	101¼	101½	101½
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅝	109½	109⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅝	109⅜	109¼
218 AmT&T3s'56wi	110⅞	110½	110⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109⅜	109⅜
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	15¾	15¾	15¾
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
4 A C Line cl 4s 52	72⅜	72	72
6 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65½	65⅞
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37⅛	37¼
1 Atd & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
12 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	64	64	64
3 B&O 95 st A	34½	34¼	34¼
1 B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
19 B&O 2000 st D	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
17 B&O 96 st F	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
103 B&O cv 60 st	31¼	30⅞	31¼
7 B&O 4s 48	63½	63¼	63¼
4 B&O S W 50 st	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
6 B&O T C 4s 59	51½	51	51
4 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	46¾	46¼	46¼
2 Mang & Aroo 5s 43	85½	85½	85½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106⅛	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	104	104	104
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	69⅞	69½	69½
11 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Buf R&P 5s st	43	42¾	42¾
25 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7⅛	7	7
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6¾	6½	6½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
15 Can Sou 5s 62	81	80⅝	81
1 Can Nat 4½s 70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	100	100	100
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	109	109	109
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	88½	88½	88½
23 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅞	63¾	63¾
1 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15 Cen of Ga cn5s 45	15⅝	15¼	15¼
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	65	65
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	54	54
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72	72	72
20 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¼	19	19
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¼	17	17¼
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
18 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15¾	15¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	84	83¾	83¾
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 SB&Q 4s Ill 49	98	97½	97½
3 Chi&E Ill inc 97	28¾	28½	28½
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67⅛	66¾	66¾
164 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12	11⅞	11⅞
96 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	27⅞	27¾	27¾
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¾	41	41
1 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41	41	41
28 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20⅞	20¾	20¾
14 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29¼	29	29
194 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2¼	2	2
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20½	20¼	20¼
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20½	20¼	20¼
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	45	45
13 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15	14⅝	14⅝
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2⅛	2
19 CRI&P 4s 88	23	22½	22½
50 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	20	19¾	20
44 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13	12⅞	12⅞
44 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	11⅞	11½	11⅝
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52¼	52¼	52¼
13 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
5 Childs Co 5s 43	41¾	41¼	41¼
1 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
11 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109	109	109
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86⅞	86½	86⅞
1Clev Un Term 5s 73	76	76	76
9 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	68¼	68	68
16 Col&So 4½s 80	23	22½	22½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 ay	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Coml ack inc 69ww	49⅝	49¼	49¼
3 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110⅜	110½	110⅜
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
56 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅞	106¾	106¾
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111⅜	110¾	111⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 61	111	111	111
20 Consum Pow 4½s 68	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
7 CrucibleStl3¼s'55	98	97½	98
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
4 CubaNoRy5½s'42rct	18½	18¼	18¼
20 Cuba R R 5s '52	23	23	23
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99	99	99
6 Dayton P&L 8s2'70	108	108	108
54 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53⅜	52½	52½
12 D&RG 4s '36	15	14¾	14¾
2 D&RG West 4s '78	14½	14½	14½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Det Ed 3s '70	107	106⅞	106⅞
10 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	19	19	19
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	29½	29	29¼
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	91	91	91
6 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	89½	89½	89½
37 Erie gen lien 4s '96	57⅛	56½	56½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	53	53	53
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	102	102	102
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
5 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	3	2⅞	3
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¾	96	96
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	22	22	22
18 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	99⅜	99	99⅜
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91	90⅞	90⅞
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
25 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37¾	36¾	36¾
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44⅝	44¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43¾	44
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43½	43½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45⅝	45¼	45¼
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52⅝	53
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48⅜	48¾
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43⅜	43⅜
1 Indpls Gas 5s 56	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18⅛	18	18⅛
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	17½	17½
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 Ct	17½	17½	17½
27 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38½	38	38
15 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88½	88¼	88½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
13 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	41⅞	41⅞
12 Int T&T 5s 55	45	44½	44½
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	55	55	55
2 Jones & Laugh St 3¼s	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 KCFt&M 4s 36ct	48	48	48
10 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
1 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
4 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109	109
12 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
32 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	75	75½
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	75¾	75½	75¾
26 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29½	29½	29½
3 Leh & NY 4s 45	49	49	49
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 45 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	48	48	48
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003st	34	34	34
11 Leh Val 4s 2003st	31	31	31½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55½	55½	55½
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
3 Ligett & M 5s 51	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
26 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87⅞	87¼	87½
7 Lou & N 4½s 2003	97½	97½	97⅜
21 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s	86	86	86
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
1 Manila El Ry 5s 53	81¼	81¼	81¼
19 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107	107
1 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	25	25	25
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	10⅞	11
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	87	87	87
9 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29½	29	29
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11½	11½	11½
1 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	25½	25	25
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	37	37
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	24¾	24½	24¼
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
15 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
72 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27¾	27½	27¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 78G	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
30 Mo Pac 5s H 80	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
17 Mo Pac 5s 80 ct	28	28	28
8 MoPac 5s 81 I	27¾	27¼	27¼
13 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27½	27	27
13 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
3 MonWPaPubSv6s65	112	111¾	112
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106¾	106¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42⅝	41¾	41¾
13 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37¾
9 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40¾	41
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105	105	105
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 53	72	72	72
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74½	74⅜	74⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46	46	46
7 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
7 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44	44	44
18 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	61¾	60	61¾
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	50½	50½	50½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¾	61¼	61¾
32 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56¾	56¼	56½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	8½	8½	8½
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Argentine 4½s 48	85½	85½	85½
20 Argentine 4½s 71	72½	72¼	72½
6 Australia 5s 55	68	67¾	68
12 Australia 5s 57	68	67¾	68
14 Australia 4½s 56	59	57¾	59
1 Brazil 8s 41	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Buen A 4½s 57	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
2 Canada 5s 52	102½	102½	102½
1 Canada 3¼s 61	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Canada 3s 68	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜
1 Canada 3s 45	95¾	95¾	95¾
15 Chile 6s 53 asd	13⅛	12¾	12¾
11 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35⅞	35½	35½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Cuba 5½s 45	88	88	88
3 Cuba 4½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Den 6s 42 wd	62¾	62½	62¾
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	57	57	57
10 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 GtConElPJap 7s 44	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	69	69	69
2 Haiti 6s 52	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
21 Japan 6½s 54	75	74½	74½
4 Japan 5½s 65	55½	55½	55½
3 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Milan City 6½s 52	16	16	16
3 Norway 4½s 56 wd	40½	40½	40½
5 Orient Dev 6s 53	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Panama 3¼s R 94 st	56¾	56¾	56¾
12 Pernambuco 7s 47	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
3 Poland 8 s50	4½	4½	4½
3 Rio de Jan 8s 46	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	12½	12½	12½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	11	11	11
10 Sao Paul Cty 6½s'57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	46½	46½	46½
5 Sydney 5½s'55	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Tokyo City 5½s'61	49½	49½	49½
3 Ujigawa El P 7s'45	89	89	89
5 Yokohama 6s 6-	51	50	51

Bond Sales (In Dollars)

Total today, 4,324,000; previous day, 9,050,900; week ago, 8,441,750; year ago, 4,219,500; two years ago, 4,272,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,204,566,475; year ago, 905,490,150; two years ago, 910,614,075.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 17

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cable‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2386	.2386	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2362	.2362	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2466	.2466	*
Shanghai—dol	.0538	.0538	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8825	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	:

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅛	8⅛
American Hardware Co	21⅜	24¼
American Manufacturing	22	24½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	30
American Viscose	25	27
Do pf	113	115
American Wringer Co	5	6½
†Amoskeag Company	21½	
†Amoskeag Company pf	72	76
Appleton Comp any	25	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105½	109½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅜
Arlington Mills	38	41
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Automobile Banking Corp. A	2⅝	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	27	29
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	111	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	57⅛	73⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin 5 pf	62	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	
Boston Wharf Company	14¼	16¾
Boston Women Hose & Rub	28¾	32
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5¼
Brinks Inc	78	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5⅞
Central Railway Signal A	37	
Chain Store Real Estate	10½	12¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13	15
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¼	26¼
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	101	105
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	2⅜	4⅛
Draper Corporation	68	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13	15
Eastern Corporation	5⅛	6⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	15	17
Exolon Co	13	15
Family Loan Society Inc	14½	17
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Press	3¼	3¾
Fruit of the Loom	8½	9¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	27½	30½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13¾	15¾
Goodall Worsted Company	22½	26½
Graton & Knight Co	6	7
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	65	70
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	23¼	26¼
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	62	67
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	5	6
Hathaway Manufacturing Co	7½	9½
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	12½	
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electric Chem	18¼	20½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	35¼	38½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	43½

Commerce and Finance

New Property Seizure Bill Is Broader but With Time Limit

Business and Industry

Treasury Tax Plan Wanted By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—A direct request from President Roosevelt that the House Ways and Means Committee revise its $3,500,000,000 tax bill to conform to the Treasury Department's invested capital plan of computing corporation excess profits taxes is expected to be laid before the committee immediately.

Informed sources said that the President had informed Congressional leaders that he was opposed to the formula placed in the tentative draft of the big bill to permit corporations to use either the invested capital or average earnings method.

Although the committee weeks ago voted 20 to 4 against the Treasury's proposal, then voted for the alternative plans, it was learned that the President's views would be submitted to the committee for reconsideration.

The President's attitude was expressed to Chairman Robert Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, of the committee and Representative Jere Cooper, (D) of Tennessee, a member, at a White House conference. There was no discussion, however, of changing either the total of the bill or the $1,202,000,000 in new revenue the committee plans to obtain from corporations through the excess profits levy.

Under the committee's proposal, a corporation would be allowed an untaxable excess profits credit equal to either (1) 8 per cent of the first $5,000,000 of its invested capital plus 7 per cent of invested capital above $5,000,000; or (2) 95 per cent of its average earnings during a four-year base period, 1936-1939, inclusive. The excess profits tax rates would range from 35 to 60 per cent.

The Treasury proposed a complicated formula setting 10 per cent of invested capital as the maximum a corporation could earn without being subjected to an excess profits levy of 33 to 65 per cent. The "average earnings" alternative would be abolished entirely.

At committee hearings, corporations with high earnings during the base period years objected to the Treasury's proposed abolition of the alternative.

Trading in Rights Of Am. Telephone Stock Began Today

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Trading began today in the rights recently offered to stockholders of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to buy $234,000,000 of the company's 3 per cent convertible debentures. The initial transaction in the stock exchange, "when issued," was at $1.53 for a right, 8,000 rights changing hands.

The rights, which Wall Street sources said promised to provide heavy dealings until they expire Aug. 29, allow stockholders of the big communications company, the largest single group of shareholders in the country, to purchase $100 face amount of the debentures for each eight shares held. The debentures are convertible, after Jan. 1, next, into A. T. & T. stock at a price of $140 a share. The stock opened today at $156.38.

The exchange also announced it had authorized for listing, but not for trading until further notice, the $234,000,000 of debentures and the 2,335,849 shares of additional stock into which the debentures are convertible.

In the over-the-counter market the new debentures, "when issued," were quoted this morning at $1,121.20 per $1,000 face amount.

Trading in the rights will continue on a "when issued" basis until Aug. 4. Thereafter dealings will be in the actual rights until they expire at noon, Aug. 29.

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American Woolen
COMPANY
INCORPORATED
225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

A T a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $3.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable August 15, 1941 to stockholders of record July 29, 1941. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, Treasurer

July 16, 1941.

THE RECORD IS THERE

"We have been running an ad in this paper for several weeks now, and are truly grateful for the response. Perhaps you would like to receive our list of 23 Common Stocks with long dividend paying records. This firm also has an excellent record of over 50 years in the investment business."

SCHIRMER, ATHERTON & CO.
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges
50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Aluminum Continues To Be Big Problem

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Office of Production Management said that "there is and will be an urgent problem involved in supplying enough fabricated aluminum parts at the places they are needed when they are needed for defense production."

So far, the statement said, the OPM "has received no reports of any substantial curtailment of defense operations caused by a lack of aluminum."

There will be no new aluminum available for civilian use, William S. Knudsen, OPM director, and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, asserted in a joint statement.

Direct and indirect military requirements from July 1 through December 31 will amount to approximately 400,000,000 pounds, they said, and production of virgin aluminum during that period will total 327,000,000 pounds.

U. S. to Continue Subsidization Of Wheat and Flour

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would continue to subsidize exports of wheat and wheat flour for an indefinite period. Authorization for previous subsidy payments expired June 30.

The subsidy program is designed to enable exporters to meet lower prices of other countries in export markets. American wheat prices are pegged above world levels by government farm programs.

The subsidy shipments are limited, for the time being, to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and to any country or place in the Americas and adjacent islands east of the Americas lying on or west of 40 degrees west longitude.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, total sales under the subsidy program amounted to the equivalent of 21,993,000 bushels of wheat.

Bethlehem Steel Defense Contracts Now $1,228,242,000

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A Senate committee heard testimony today that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had now in progress direct national defense contracts with a value of $1,228,242,000 excluding expenditures for new plant facilities.

A. B. Homer, a vice president of the big firm and head of its shipbuilding division, gave the testimony before the Senate committee investigating the defense program.

Mr. Homer said that the value of uncompleted work on all Bethlehem contracts, excluding new plant facilities, the bulk of which was directly or indirectly for defense, totaled $1,368,000,000.

New plant facilities will cost $129,555,000, Mr. Homer testified, of which $56,000,000 is being financed by the company and the balance by the Government.

Contracts for naval vessels accounted for $971,774,000 of the company's direct defense contracts.

George F. Baker's Net Estate $25,689,668

NEW YORK (AP)—George F. Baker, banker and industrialist, left a gross estate of $40,620,079 and a net estate of $25,689,668 at his passing May 30, 1937, a tax appraisal filed showed.

The appraisal disclosed that a charitable trust totaling $13,500,000 had been set up. Members of his family were the principal beneficiaries of the balance of the estate.

New York State taxes amounted to $1,711,533.

The papers showed Mr. Baker gave away or set up trusts totaling approximately $50,000,000 prior to his passing.

Bank Clearings Up 19.7 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in leading cities aggregated $6,530,921,000 in the week ended Wednesday, an increase of 19.7 per cent over $5,454,598,000 in the comparable period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week heavy volume at most of the 23 leading cities raised the total 33.8 per cent above a year ago.

Detroit continued in the lead among the major cities with the highest percentage increase—50.9 over 1940. Boston, Louisville, New Orleans and Houston all had better than 35 per cent.

Reeves Chain May Merge With Safeway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The boards of directors of Daniel Reeves, Inc., and of Safeway Stores, Inc., have authorized special meetings of stockholders to approve a merger of the two companies, James Reeves, President of Daniel Reeves, Inc., announced.

If the merger is approved, it will result in the third largest grocery chain in the United States. Sales of Safeway Stores for the first 24 weeks of 1941 were $198,777,174, or 10.2 per cent more than in the same period of 1940, despite a reduction in stores from 2,666 to 2,504, or 6.1 per cent.

Many Stores

Periodic sales are not reported by the Reeves chain. At the end of 1940 it operated 506 stores in New York City and vicinity, 119 of which are combined grocery and meat stores, and it also operates 112 self-service stores. The merger will give the combined chains some 3,122 stores, of which about 168 are in Canada, and brings Safeway into the New York area for the first time. Operating in 24 States and the District of Columbia, the principal Safeway operations have been in California, the District of Columbia, Washington, Texas, Oregon, and Colorado, mainly in the largest cities.

Terms of the merger provide for the exchange of the outstanding 12,181 shares of Daniel Reeves 6½ per cent $100 par cumulative preferred stock for an equal amount of Safeway Stores 5 per cent $100 par cumulative preferred stock, and of 300,000 shares of Reeves no par common stock for 42,000 shares of Safeway no par common stock, on the basis of 0.14 share, or seven fiftieths of a share of Safeway, for each share of Reeves.

The meeting of Daniel Reeves, Inc., stockholders will be held Aug. 18, and Mr. Reeves said he understood the meeting of Safeway Stores stockholders would be held on Aug. 19. Notices of the meetings will be mailed to the stockholders of the two companies July 25, 1941.

Firm Closely Held

The Daniel Reeves firm is closely held, a substantial majority of the shares being owned by the Reeves family, which is reported by Poor's to have received $1,500,000 from the offering of $3,000,000 in preferred stock in 1928. A substantial amount of the stock has been retired since then through sinking fund and otherwise.

Safeway Stores had 805,283 common and 185,550 preferred shares outstanding at the close of 1940, and has a wide ownership. At the end of 1935, M. B. Skaggs owned 9,639 common shares, Edward G. Yonger 2,842 shares, L. S. Skaggs 2,085 shares, and L. A. Warren, president, 501 shares.

The founder and chairman of the chain, M. B. Skaggs, resigned June 6, 1941, to give his full time to personal affairs.

Daily Crude Oil Production Rises

NEW YORK (AP) — A jump in Texas output sent the nation's daily average crude oil production for the week ended July 12 to 3,870,750 barrels, 212,550 above the previous week's figure and compared with 3,560,750 barrels a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute estimated.

Reports from refining companies owning 86.3 per cent of the estimated U. S. capacity indicated operations at 95.8 per cent of capacity or a run to stills of 4,090,000 barrels daily compared with 87.1 per cent and 3,745,000 barrels the preceding week and 3,481,000 barrels a year ago.

Continuing the seasonal decline, gasoline stocks dropped to 89,561,000 barrels at the end of the week from 90,218,000 the week before and compared with 91,971,000 barrels a year ago.

A. & P. Inaugurating 5-Day Work Week

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Hartford, President of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., announced all of the grocery chain's employees would be put on a five-day work week as soon as possible.

Employees in the New York area have been working a five-day, 48-hour week for about two months as an experiment, Mr. Hartford said.

The announcement that the policy would be extended throughout the country said wages would continue to be the same as for the six-day work week.

Mr. Hartford said that "in a few states and some cities the introduction of this shorter work week may be delayed or even prevented by state and local labor regulations and local agreements."

Pullman-Standard Plans Aluminum Nickel Saving

NEW YORK (AP)—Railroad equipment circles heard that Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. by replanning its 1941 car orders would save for the national defense program 3,350,000 pounds of aluminum and approximately 180,000 pounds of nickel.

A spokesman for the company said the aluminum thus conserved could be used to build 670 pursuit planes and 180 medium type bombers.

In place of aluminum Pullman-Standard would use steel where strength was a prime requisite. Non-metallic materials such as plastics and composition board would be used in passenger car interiors.

More Industrial Output Means Increasing Economic Planning

Second of three articles on the problem of increasing industrial capacity to meet defense needs.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article II

NEW YORK—The problem of national capacity to produce steel, aluminum, railroad transport, electric power and other essentials, is much broader than merely blaming business or somebody else for not having expanded capacity. It is quite true that some business held back and under-calculated on requirements, but equally true that the Administration, Congress, and Government officials and economists must share the blame.

The important facts are, first, that the whole outlook of everybody has changed in the last two years, so that now the country's major efforts are directed toward increasing capacity, instead of decreasing it; and second, that increasing capacity is not as simple a task as it sounds.

Gano Dunn's Three Questions

For this the steel industry provides an excellent example. At least three important questions must be answered "yes" before a substantial steel expansion program is justified. These questions, in fact, were considered quite thoroughly by Gano Dunn in his May survey, and the answers provided the chief reason why he did not recommend the expansion desired by the more extreme left-wing elements in the government.

The first question is whether the country will be able to use all the product of the expanded facilities.

The second question is whether after the expansion enough raw materials or manpower can be spared to operate the new facilities.

And the third question is whether the country can spare the men, materials, and machinery for the expansion itself.

The answer to all these questions must be yes before expansion is justified.

As to the first question, there is grave doubt whether the country will for a long time be in a position to use 10,000,000 tons a year more of steel than is now being produced. Over two thirds of even the present capacity goes into non-defense use. But, it is already being thought in Washington that a few months will see a sharp contraction in non-defense industrial activity—due not to a shortage of steel but to a shortage of skilled labor, of machinery, and of essential raw materials. In fact, present steel capacity permits, even after the most liberal allowance for defense and semi-defense requirements, a larger civilian consumption of steel than at any time in American history. It is hard to imagine the country consuming 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 more tons of steel a year in the next year or two for civilian purposes, over and above present civilian takings, which themselves are a record for all time, while on all sides civilian consumption of virtually everything else is slated for sharp reductions.

Less Steel for Autos

As a steel consumer, the automobile industry is a case in point. It is very unlikely that, a year from now, this industry will be consuming steel at even half its present rate—not for lack of steel, but for lack of copper, aluminum, zinc, chromium, machine tools and skilled labor.

Gano Dunn commented on the large estimates of OPM's statistical division of desirable steel expansion that "in these figures no allowance is made for restriction of consumer demand in any of the (steel-consuming) industries, although such restriction is contemplated."

Even in his own estimates Mr. Dunn allowed for civilian consumption in 1942 of 67,000,000 tons, against a total supply in 1939 of only 53,000,000 tons and in 1929 of 61,700,000.

The second question is whether the industry to be expanded will be able, after expansion, to get the necessary men and materials—i.e., whether the country can spare them. Already steel operations are beginning to sag this summer for lack of scrap steel and pig iron; 10,000,000 more tons of capacity would take over 10,000,000 tons more of combined scrap and steel. Dunn estimated that the increased capacity would take over 4,000,000 more men to operate the new steel mills and then use the product. And serious shortages are already visible in the Nation's supply of many non-ferrous metals which go into steel, such as zinc, chromium, nickel and tungsten.

The third question is whether the country can afford the necessary materials, machinery, and men during an emergency for the expansion. This is, perhaps, the most crucial question of all. Over 4,000,000 tons of steel would have to be taken out of this and next year's supply to create the 10,000,000 tons of added capacity. A good deal of this would have to consist of plates, which are needed for tanks, ships, and freight cars. The program would require a certain amount of machine tools and of electrical equipment to run the mills and of railroad transport of the material, to say nothing of skilled men for the construction.

Electric Power Bottleneck

This problem takes an even more acute form in the case of expanding the country's electric generating capacity. While there is as yet no very tight bottleneck in the available equipment to turn out hydro generators, all the makers of steam generators in the country are full up with orders for months and even years ahead. This is because the two-ocean navy involves enormous requirements in steam turbine equipment.

A large battleship needs as much steam-electric power as a medium-sized city. The navy will eventually require some 17,000,000 kilowatts of such power. Expanding the country's dry-land facilities means either leaning heavily on hydro power or competing with the navy's requirements.

In short, it is not a simple thing to determine whether an apparent bottleneck at any particular point justifies expansion, or how much expansion is justified, in order to produce an over-all increase in the nation's defense capacity. Instances of expensive errors have already come to light.

Owing to the shortage of zinc, the brass industry was urged to use more copper, only to have a bottleneck in copper develop and force the industry back to its original reliance on zinc. A tank factory was constructed only to have the machine-tools switched away to the aviation industry. Initial airplane construction was concentrated on fighters, which the British chiefly needed, but now it must be converted over to bombers, now the chief need.

More Steel Now—or Later

The problem is further complicated by the need of guessing how far the future defense program will have to choke back civilian production. The proposal to increase steel capacity substantially, is not really a defense measure at all. There is plenty of steel for defense.

The object is to make it possible for civilians to have more nearly all the steel they want in 1943. Whether this is worth reducing the immediate supply in 1941 and 1942 of men, steel, other materials and men, into such a civilian aim is a serious question. In retrospect it may turn out to look very much like "business as usual" or "politics as usual."

In any case it must be obvious that the question of increasing capacity involves nicer questions of "economic planning" on a large scale than the country has ever before tackled. Long-term plans must be laid out, involving all the major sections of the national economy. And the inter-relations of different parts of such plans must be carefully worked out to dovetail into each other, with a minimum of allowance for unavoidable change of plan. It may be that the present defense program, with its problems of where and how far to increase capacity, will prove the harbinger of great two- and three-and even five-year programs such as Germany and Russia have worked under in recent years.

Some of the problems so raised, will be discussed in a concluding article on the question of increasing industrial capacity under the "defense program."

Cotton Stalks May Soon Be Harvested And Manufactured Into Wallboard

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—Now the farmer of the cotton belt plows his stalks under. But soon he may be harvesting them to feed a new industry.

Making a satisfactory wallboard from cotton stalks has already been achieved by Prof. F. zur Burg of the Clemson College chemistry department.

The question now is: can it be produced in quantity at a price comparable to other wallboards on the market? Prof. zur Burg, trying to find the answer, is making a manufacturing cost survey.

The wallboard industry now makes synthetic lumber from the waste products of sugar manufacture, corn stalks and waste from lumber mills. Prof. zur Burg envisions the possibility of the South's cotton stalk competing with the Middle West's corn stalk.

He started on his project 18 months ago. He used the hammer mill of the Clemson dairy department to reduce the cotton stalk to a fibrous sawdust. Then he put this substance through a "digester," made in the Clemson machine shops with salvaged scraps.

The cotton stalk cooks in the digester for some time and then is put through a "beater," another hand-made device. The beater is a small replica of the device paper manufacturers use to reduce wood to a pulp.

The material is then allowed to drain on wire screens and produces a mat of interlocking fibers. This mat is put in a discarded book press and pressed into a board.

Zinc Output Off in June; Sharply Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic slab zinc of all grades totaled 63,236 tons in June, compared with 64,645 in May and 48,213 in June, 1940, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Shipments for the month amounted to 63,159 tons against 63,604 in May and 53,935 in the 1940 month. Stocks on hand at the beginning of June were 8,327 tons, slightly more than the 7,286 at the beginning of May but far under the 72,629 tons of May 31, 1940, reflecting the high current use of zinc in armament production.

Total shipments included 1,254 tons for export in June and 1,192 for export in May after five months of no exporting of zinc.

Senate Gets New, Stronger Seizure Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — The third version of legislation to permit property seizure for national defence lay before a somewhat puzzled Senate Military Affairs Committee today while White House and War Department representatives attempted to smooth out differences between themselves on best details for such law.

Committee members were put somewhat in the position of spectators when Wayne Coy, one of the White House administrative assistants, brought them the third version submitted only three weeks ago by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Would Set Time Limit

The latest version of an original White House move, which aroused a minor storm of Congressional apprehension at the time, represents an attempt to achieve full freedom to expropriate anything and everything necessary to national defence, but under limits which will allay some reasons for Congressional mistrust.

The proposal incorporates a time limit on the executive power which would end on June 30, 1943. It then provides the original owner with six months during which he may recapture his original property if he so desires at "the fair value thereof."

This is the first of three versions of property seizure legislation to incorporate this limitation feature.

It is also the first of the three versions to provide that seizure may be employed by the Government only after "all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defence of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted and the use of other property having equivalent utility for the defence of the United States cannot be obtained."

However, while there are these restrictions on the exercises of the seizure power, the latest version marks a return to the wider application of the original proposal than was found in the second.

Third Version Broader

The original draft submitted on June 2 gave the President power to requisition for defence use "property of any kind or character, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, or any part thereof."

The second version of seizure legislation presented to the committee on June 23 by Undersecretary Patterson limited the Presidential requisitioning power to "military or naval equipment or munitions, or componnents thereof, or machinery, tools or materials necessary for manufacture of such equipment or munitions, or any patents, plans, designs or rights controlling the production of such materials or supplies."

The latest version simply provides that the President may requisition "any property required for the defence of the United States."

The submission of this third version of property seizure legislation within six weeks is taken as indicative of the Administration's strong desire to obtain some power of this character in the earliest possible time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — The text of the Administration's third property seizure bill — the Coy-Chandler bill — presented to the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky after being taken to the Capitol by Wayne Coy, White House Administrative assistant, is:

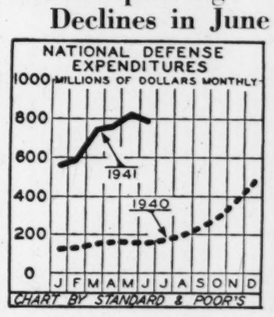
A bill to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the national defense.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, whenever the President, during the present national emergency but not later than June 30, 1943, determines that (1) the use of any property is required for the defense of the United States, (2) all other means of obtaining the use of such property for the defense of the United States upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted, and (3) the use of other property having equivalent utility for the defense of the United States cannot be obtained, he is authorized to requisition such property for the defense of the United States upon the payment of fair and just compensation in the manner provided for by the act of Oct. 10, 1940, public No. 829, 76th Congress 3rd session.

Sec. 2. Whenever the President determines that the use of property acquired and retained pursuant to this act is no longer needed for the defense of the United States, he shall, if the original owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, return such property to the owner; but, in any event, property so acquired and retained shall, if the owner desires the property and pays the fair value thereof, be returned to the owner not later than Dec. 31, 1943.

Sec. 3. The President may, from time to time, issue such rules and regulations and require such information as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act, and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, board, or offices as he shall direct or appoint.

Defense Spending Declines in June



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The best measure of the progress of the defense program is the volume of spending on our war machine. It is, therefore, disappointing to learn that the total for June was in the neighborhood of $800,000,000, or below the $836,000,000 in the preceding month.

Railroads, Produce Firms Indicted For Violating Elkins Act

CHICAGO (AP)—A Federal grand jury returned nine indictments charging three railroads, representatives of three others and three produce companies with violations of the Elkins Act forbidding carriers to pay rebates to shippers.

Defendants named were:

Illinois Central Railroad and its freight traffic manager, W. H. Haywood.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

The Alton Railroad Company.

Receivers Norman B. Pitcairn, Chicago, and Frank C. Nicodemus, Jr., New York, of the Wabash Railway Company, the railroad's freight traffic manager, Sidney King, and his assistant, R. A. Walton.

Trustee Guy A. Thompson, St. Louis, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

The Pacific Fruit Express Company as agent for the Southern Pacific Lines.

These Chicago produce concerns: Samuel Visse, doing business as the Visse Distributing Company; Gerstein and Company and its president, Louis A. Gerstein; William Chesky, doing business as the Pioneer Fruit Commission Company.

The indictments alleged that the railroads and their representatives paid credits or rebates totaling $38,855 to various produce shipping companies, $13,978 of which was allegedly paid the three produce companies indicted. Several other such companies were mentioned as receiving such rebates but were not indicted.

The Elkins Act of 1903 provides maximum penalties of two years imprisonment and $20,000 fine. Judge William H. Holly, who received the indictments, fixed bond for the defendants, whenever they appear, at from $1,000 to $5,000.

Stiffer Commodity Margins Now Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration, in a move said to be aimed at undue speculative activity, has asked the commodity futures markets to impose more rigid trading requirements on some farm products.

In a communication to presidents of 18 markets under his supervision, J. M. Mehl, chief of the CEA, suggested that uniform cash margins of at least 15 per cent be required on all speculative trade in agricultural commodity futures.

The effect of Mr. Mehl's proposal would be to raise margin requirements on many important commodities such as cotton, lard, butter and eggs, from 50 to 300 per cent. Other commodities, principally in the grain group, would be affected to a lesser extent.

Mr. Mehl said complaints had been received that trading had shifted from cottonseed oil to lard because of lower margin requirements for lard.

The CEA, he said, was anxious to prevent "an unsound price structure" which would "collapse as soon as the pressure of speculative support is removed."

Canadian Roofing Paper

OTTAWA (CP)—Sixteen establishments in Canada were engaged wholly or chiefly in manufacture of roofing paper in 1940, producing goods worth $8,775,352, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The comparative figures for 1939 are 15 and $7,194,276.

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N. Y. C., Fifth Avenue Hotel—Sacrifice, one-room apartment, kitchenette; full hotel service. Apt. 521. See Agent. Phone ST. 9-6400.

Price-Fixing Legislation Details Soon

WASHINTON (AP) — Congressional leaders disclosed that they were working on sweeping price-fixing legislation and that President Roosevelt would make public the details probably next week.

This definite word came from Senator Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, the majority leaders, after a lengthy conference in the office of Vice-President Wallace, in which Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; Mr. Wallace, and Speaker Sam Rayburn also participated.

Senator Barkley and Representative McCormack said that all forms of price stabilization including wages, salaries and rents were discussed but warned reporters against "getting out on a limb until we have a bill drafted."

They said identical bills would be introduced in the Senate and House, possibly with an accompanying message from the President. The legislation, they reported, will embrace "overall powers" and will not deal with specific commodities or articles.

A base period will be used for price-fixing, they reported, but the plan will not entail the selection of a certain date to freeze all prices at that level.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, said today that rent control laws would be necessary in defense areas where voluntary methods fail to prevent increases.

In many places where the housing shortage is acute rents are "skyrocketing," Henderson told a House committee investigating labor migration.

"In some shipbuilding, ordnance and army cantonment centers as many as one out of every two rented homes have had rent increases ranging from 20 to 100 per cent since October, 1939," he testified.

Mr. Henderson said the Office of Price Administration was investigating rent increases and that local defense councils were establishing fair rent committees. About 10 such committees are functioning now, he said, but their powers depend only on the force of public opinion.

"There is no question in my mind that ultimately the authority of law will have to be invoked to curb rent increases in those areas where voluntary methods are only partially successful," he said.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buettner's
Main at Summer St. Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

STAMFORD (Continued)

Outstanding Values in Style-Built
Bathing Suits
Special Reduction on Ladies' Terry Robes
All Sizes. Now 1.79
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank Street Stamford

98th Semi-Annual Sale
Men's and Boys' Wool Clothing
FRANK **MARTIN** & SONS, INC.

Mid-Summer Sale
Now in Full Swing
HERON
79 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
OUR
JULY CLEARANCE SALE
IS IN FULL PROGRESS
Our patrons know that whatever they buy here in any sale is always from our regular stocks of standard merchandise. More and more people are turning to G. B. & H's.

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

JULY SALE
Pictures and Frames, Lamps, Mirrors
Gifts at 10% to 50% Discount
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main at Leavenworth Street

Special Prices on Suits and Slacks
E. MINICUCCI
Custom Tailor and Clothier
332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Women's Fruit of the Loom
SATIN SLIPS
In tea rose only—tailored and daintily lace trimmed
$1.19 each, extra sizes at $1.39
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Both the temperature and the prices are lower during July
SIEGEL'S **Liebeskind**
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET
There are hundreds of July Clearance Bargains for your selection at the air-conditioned
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 Bank Street

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. J. HOVER WAYSIDE FURNITURE
Cordially invites you to attend the opening of his new store at
887 Central Avenue
Albany, N. Y.
Stocked with a beautiful selection of fine furniture, rugs and bedding
July 17-18-19
Door Prizes will be given
Lower overhead means lower prices

White or Blue Crushed Stone for Driveways
"BLACKBURN for BUILDING MATERIAL"

OUR ANNUAL
JULY TOWEL SALE
- Includes all kinds
- At greatly reduced prices
- Buy now and save

W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
GREAT BARGAINS in every kind of Summer Shoes
Men's—Women's—Children's Quality Footwear
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Hot Summer Days
demand cool, comfortable clothes appropriate for business, for vacation and holiday wear. Our sportswear departments for men, women and children are ready to meet these demands.
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Specializing in
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served, Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
56 Pondfield Road, West
Corner of Bronxville Road

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

Delicious Ice Cream
Fountain and Table Service
Port Chester Bronxville
New Rochelle Scarsdale
NEILSEN'S

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

Share Your Happiness
By Sending
FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

One Location Only
MELDRUM BROS.
General Tires—Autolite Batteries
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone
Near Delavan GR. 9763

Kamphausen Co.
Jewelers
"For the Unusual"
Engagement and Wedding Rings Reasonably Priced
291 Delaware Ave. CL. 7092 Second Floor

NEW TURBANWAV
and other types of
Permanent Waving
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

MUNSINGWEAR
Visit the New Munsingwear Undie Bar
Second Floor
ARGERSINGER'S

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE **Esso** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

LELONG'S COLOGNE
Delightful Fragrances
Smartly Packaged
$1.00 to $3.00
R. A. HEGGIE BROS. & CO.
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

ATWATER'S GROCERS
LINIT
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

Mobilgas **Mel Comfort's Socony Service**
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Moeloth & Hofert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2870 Delaware Avenue Ri. 2064

BERT WILSON'S
"The Accommodating Food Merchant"
Quality Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
2960 Delaware Avenue
Prompt Delivery Phone De. 4810

LARCHMONT

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2124

THE CANDY BOX
Luncheons Sodas
Fine Candies
1935 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. Larchmont 2-1248

Embassy Cleaners
FINE TAILORING
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
We Call and Deliver
1922 PALMER AVENUE
TELEPHONE 2-2718

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Roulston's SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Joy Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

New! Jewelite HAIR BRUSH
by Prophylactic
Bristled with PROLON
FREISTADT'S
Pharmacy — Chemists
93 E. Main Street Bay Shore, N. Y.
Phone Bay Shore 166

FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 EAST MAIN STREET
You can find many ways to make your summer more comfortable by visiting our
Sports Wear Departments

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
Semi-Annual Sale
Nationally Advertised Brands
Our prices—$2.98 to $5.98
Open Evenings F. R. 7-2139

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 8-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Roulston's
Self Service Store
at 57-33 Main Street
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

FLUSHING CANDY SHOPPE
Famous for Home-made Candies and French Ice Cream
Delivery Service
Roasters and Salters of every nut grown —Freshly salted every day. Home Cooking.
41-28 Main Street FL 9-9020

Super SHELL **SUPER SHELL and the New Golden Shell MOTOR OIL**
Consult Us Before Purchasing Your Tires
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
GENERAL TIRES
Special attention to women drivers
Hawkinson Tread Your Old Tires
152-12 Northern Blvd. Phone
Flushing Flu. 9-2200

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL 9-6957 FL 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensboro Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1616
Great Neck—Imperial 307

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
Flowers for Easter
Plants—Cut Flowers
Corsages
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

WILLARD'S
Willard E. Noyes, Prop.
HOUSEWARES AND GIFTS
Replace Your Old Aluminum Ware! We have a good stock of "MIRRO" Aluminum at no advance in price!!
113 Middle Neck Road, Opposite Playhouse
WE GIVE TRADE TOKENS

HEMPSTEAD

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

JIM'S SHELL STATION
Clinton St. Von Cott Ave.
HEMPSTEAD 2633
Goodyear Tires—Tubes—Batteries Accessories

CLOSING UP FOR THE SUMMER! CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Dresses From $2.98 up
Millinery 50c and $1.00
Formals From $3.98 up
255 FULTON AVE. **FANNS** HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
● NORGE ● KELVINATOR
● G. E. ● PHILCO
● FRIGIDAIRE ● CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

Ada Fennell — Clara Pfaff
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations — Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LITTLE NECK

DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Fresh Strawberry Sodas and Sundaes. We make our own ice-cream
253-24 Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-9557
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 0569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Long Island

LYNBROOK *(Continued)*

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First St. Phone Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales ● And ● Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
218-18 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue Floral Park 4455

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners Receptions Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9 4330, 4331 and 4332

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PLESSER & SONS
Haberdashers
to
Well-Dressed Men
Hats—Sportswear—Shoes
9105 Jamaica Avenue at 91st Street
9520 Jamaica Avenue at 96th Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

		G	O	L	F		D	E	S	K
	S		C	O	R	B	E	T	T	
	P	A	T	T	I		F	A	U	S
	U	M	E		T	A	T		L	E
	R	E	T	E		L		O	M	A
		R		F	R	I	A	R		T
	M	I	T	T		C		B	A	T
	O	C	A		B	E	S		U	L
	W	A	L	D	O		T	I	B	E
	N		L	E	O	N	O	R	E	
		L	Y	N	N		P	E	R	U

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven *(Continued)*

EST. 1921
"Long Have We Waved"
The New Schiavelli's
Beauty Shop
Completely Remodeled
Air Conditioning Installed
for Milady's Comfort
No Increase in Prices
All New Equipment
Instantaneous Dryers
80-25 JAMAICA AVENUE
VI. 7-5700

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
7 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (Opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

ST. ALBANS

Gulfway Auto Service
Jamaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

MISSOURI 7-3158
Bertha's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
113-37 FARMERS AVE., ST. ALBANS, L. I.
Phone LA. 8-3403

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Hardwares—Electrical Appliances
Gifts—Radio Tubes—Toys
Paints
201-11 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

ELM SERVICE STATION
GAS SUNOCO OILS
REPAIRS ON ALL CARS
TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—GREASING
SPRINGFIELD BLVD. AND 140TH AVE.
LAU. 5—9464

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
BEACH WEAR
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue
Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Oa 7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH *(Continued)*

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

BURGER'S
26-28 Water St., Newburgh
Headquarters for
Magic Chef Ranges
Zenith and Sparton Radios
Westinghouse Appliances

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH! Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

BRONXVILLE INN
Specializing in
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Skillfully Prepared, Thoughtfully Served, Reasonably Priced
FULL COURSE
LUNCHEON 60c-75c DINNER $1.00
56 Pondfield Road, West, Bronxville, N. Y.
Corner of Bronxville Road

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
● DRESSES ● LINGERIE
● SPORTSWEAR ● GLOVES
● HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
GARDEN FURNITURE
Up-to-Date Gas Station
NEW ROCHELLE 6-5050 458 NORTH AVE.

DR. SCHOLL'S WHITE SHOES
GREATLY REDUCED DURING JULY SALE
All Seasonal Styles
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main Street, New Rochelle
(Next to Arnold Constable)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Sale on All White Shoes for Entire Family
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday Friday
THE CHRIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. ESPLANADE 5-3101
CONTOUR D'VOUS
Beauty Salon, Inc.
Hair Style Creators
1601 AVENUE M, BROOKLYN
The salon that meets every beauty need

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLEMARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
Endicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan *(Continued)*

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

HELEN BARLOW BEAUTY SALON
PHONE GIB. 2-3545
238 Richmond Avenue P. R.
Over Edison Electric Shop

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave. Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

ASK US about the NEW AUTOMOBILE
Financial Responsibility
LAW
This affects every New York car owner and operator
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
All Kinds of Insurance
Phone OAK 6500

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Extra Fun With Your Savings
Vacation Days SALE
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN ST.

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
ROYAL SCARLET STORES
44 S. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1767
Free Delivery Service

POUGHKEEPSIE

COOKIES
COOKIES
COOKIES
Serve with Ice Cream, Cold Drinks and for your outing.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE *(Continued)*

LUCKEY'S Presents

"Treasure Islands"
They're the new streamlined aisle counters we've been planning for you. Ultra smart modern design and bleached wood. And every one of them will carry a treasure of saving . . . not buried, mind you, but right out in the open for easy inspection and selection.
Treasure Islands—Street Floor
Luckey, Platt & Co.

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

SCHAFER HEATING CO.
Exclusive Dealer for
LENNOX
Oil—Coal—Gas
Heating Equipment
317 Alexander Street Stone 3308

Beck
CLEANERS ● DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER *(Continued)*

CANDIES—homemade
50c—1.25 per pound
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
Individual Service
363 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone W. P. 2066

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

Dutch Oven Baking Co.
Quality Baked Goods
Branches in Schenectady, Scotia, Albany and Amsterdam
For Delivery Service
TE. HOME OFFICE, SCOTIA 6-8161

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

WILSON AGENCY
E. A. Wilson
INSURANCE
Is Your Car Insured?
Ask for pamphlet explaining New Financial Responsibility Law
332 W. Onondaga Street Tel. 3-4136

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina

Henry P. Hallenbeck, Inc.
GROCERIES *and* MEATS
Dependable Service Always
239-43 South Ave. Tel. 5-3151—5-3154
We Deliver

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

NEW YORK

UTICA *(Continued)*

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WATERTOWN

THIS WEEK ONLY
JULY CLEARANCE
Close-out of all odd lots, broken-size ranges, counter-soiled merchandise . . . at drastic reductions.
Empsall's
Traveling Through Watertown?
Stop for Good Food
at the
S and B Diner
233 Court Street 100 Factory Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawanpum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

PONTIAC
The New Leader for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100
92 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

The Largest Variety of
Parker VACUMATIC PENS
in Westchester
Please come in and see them
DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
Samuel Hustis W. P. 2565

Stone's
SEMI-ANNUAL
Clearance
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
Official Outfitters Boy Scouts of America

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St Tel. W. P. 3308

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

YONKERS

De Roberts
(Air-Conditioned)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street ● Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays
You Can Buy
B. & M. Brick Oven Baked Beans and Other B. & M. Products at the
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 South Broadway Tel. Yon 3-9155
Prompt Delivery Service

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Venezuela has again honored Simon Bolivar, known as the South American Liberator, with new stamps, a 20-centimos value picturing the facade of the house in Caracas in which Bolivar was born, and a 30c. value picturing the patio within the house. These two stamps are in addition to the Simon Bolivar set recently announced.

Simon Bolivar has been the subject for many issues of Venezuelan stamps. He was born at Caracas July 23, 1783, of a noble Spanish family. After completing his education in Madrid he served under the patriot Miranda, distinguishing himself, but the royalists were successful and he fled to the island of Curacao. He was, however, successful in the Venezuelan revolt of 1813 and again in 1815 when he became dictator of western Venezuela and New Granada. A constitution of the two states was adopted in 1821 under the name of Colombia with Bolivar as president. Venezuela separated from Colombia in 1829 and Bolivar resigned as President. Bolivar is also pictured on some of the stamps of Colombia as well as other South and Central American Republics.

New Stamps from Venezuela and Sweden

Chile's 15-centavos value overprinted for State use.

Stamps From Other Lands

Chile—The 15-centavos value in dark orange color picturing the Boldo Tree has been overprinted "Official" for State use.

Haiti—The series of four stamps honoring the third Inter-American Congress of the Caribbean which was held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been released. Two of the series are for postal use and two for air mail. The design common to the series pictures the Statue of Liberty, looking upward from its base, and the flags of the participating nations are shown streaming outward from a central panel on which is outlined a map of Haiti. The values are the 20-centimes, red, and 25c., blue for postal use and 60c., olive and 1.25g., purple for air mail use.

Philippines—A series of four air mail stamps has been released: 8-centavos, red; 20c., blue; 60c., green and 1-peso black. In the design is pictured a Moro outrigger and above a Clipper plane. The Philippine Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., advises they have available for sale complete sets at 95 cents a set.

Soviet Russia — Announcement has been received that a series of five stamps in three designs will shortly be released. The 20-kopecs, lilac, and 50k., gray, show a part of a painting of "Suvorov's March Through the Alps in 1799" picturing the march of the Russian Marshal Alexander Vasilievitch Surorov during the French revolutionary wars. The 30k., red, and the one-ruble, green, picture "Stephen Razin" the 17th century Cossack rebel with his troops in a sailing vessel on the Volga River. The two-rubles, brown, shows a self-portrait of the artist Vasily Ivanovitch Surikov in whose honor the series of stamps will be issued.

Sweden — Ten-öre and 60-öre stamps have been issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Skansen, Stockholm's recreational park in which are held many of the festivals and folk dances in native costume. The design pictures the Skansen and both stamps are issued in coil form with perforations vertically. The 10-öre value also appear in booklet form.

United States

The Post Office Department announces that 99,896 First Day covers of the new 6c. air mail stamp were serviced at Washington, D. C., on June 25, and 10,950 First Flight covers were serviced on June 16 at the opening of the new Washington National Airport.

Air Mail Catalog Supplement

The American Air Mail Society has added a supplement to its basic catalogue issued in 1939. This supplement is 128 pages and contains all new flights made since the basic catalogue was published as well as price changes and corrections. The paper bound edition is priced at $1 postpaid from Albion, Pa.

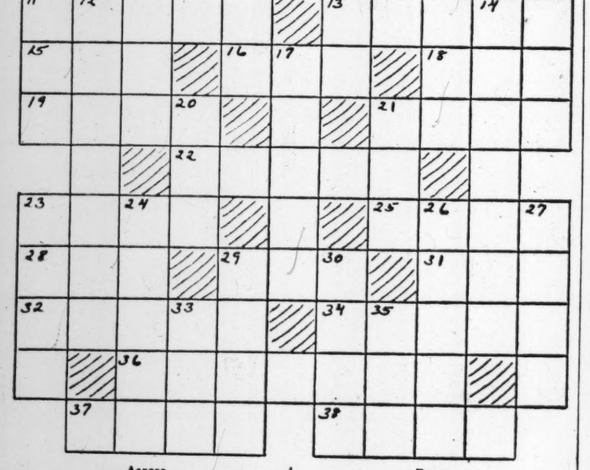
Beyond Criticism

When Robert E. Lee was a cadet at West Point a classmate took a violent and irrational dislike to him. The animosity persisted into later life. For many years this fellow-officer made malicious attacks on Lee. One day a mutual acquaintance asked Lee what he thought of this individual. To the questioner's surprise Lee spoke in the highest terms of him. Then the questioner said slyly, "I guess you don't know what he's been saying about you for years."

"You have not asked me," Lee replied, "for his opinion of me. You have asked me for my opinion of him."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In what sport would you score a birdie?
5—What is a lectern?
9—What American was nicknamed "Gentleman Jim"?
11—Craig-y-Nos, in Wales, was home of what great singer?
13—"Soldiers' Chorus" is from what opera?
15—Umea, Sweden, is at mouth of what river?
16—You do what with thread wound on a shuttle?
18—Grassy meadow.
19—A network.
21—Who was famous Persian poet?
22—What do you call a white or pale patch on a printed page?
23—What is glove worn by a catcher in baseball?
25—What is a commercial city of Maine?
28—What is a wood sorrel of South America, cultivated for its edible tubers?
29—Who was an Egyptian god of varied attributes?
31—What is another name for caucho?
32—What was Emerson's middle name?
34—What river was swum by Cassius and Caesar?
36—Who disguises herself as Fidelio in Beethoven's opera?
37—What is a city of Massachusetts?
38—Where is Cuzco?

Down

2—What is any group of eight?
3—Who was Abraham's nephew?
4—To fuse partly.
5—Adroit.
6—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
7—What is an approximately horizontal passageway in a mine?
8—What does a horseman secure to each heel?
10—What guided Magi to Bethlehem?
12—What is either continent of Western Hemisphere?
14—What is largest city in State of Washington?
17—Who is Lucia's confidante in "Lucia di Lammermoor"?
20—Newt.
21—Globe.
23—What is a past participle of "mow"?
24—What is a score kept by notches or marks?
26—Who composed opera "Fra Diavolo"?
27—Who is principal male personage in a poem, drama, etc.?
29—Congenial.
30—Cease.
33—In certain games, what is the base or home?
35—What was Thomas Moore's native land (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the Variegated Colors in Marble?

Marble comes from limestone, and limestone comes from tiny shells of marine creatures. The shells accumulated on the bottom of prehistoric oceans and after millions of years the mass turned to stone.

When subjected to certain conditions of heat and pressure, common limestone is changed, or "metamorphosed," into crystalline limestone or marble. The word marble is from the Greek marmairein, "to sparkle," a name given to it by the ancients because its tiny crystal facets sparkle and flash in the sunlight.

There are almost endless varieties of marble. The purest form is white, such as the marble used by the ancient Greek sculptors, but it is also found in black, red, yellow, gray, blue, pink, and green.

Sometimes the limestone from which the marble is formed contains other substances than shells, and various minerals may be included, such as iron oxide, magnesium silicate, etc. These foreign substances are what give to marble its brilliant coloring.

The gray or blue color in marble may be due to the presence of carbon or graphite. Various compounds of iron can result in marble of pink, yellow, and brown hues.

Red marble derives its color from the inclusion of minute particles of hematite. Serpentine marbles are formed when green and yellow silicates are present.

The crushing forces at work during the formation of marble may cause cracks or fissures in the stone. These later become filled with foreign matter, producing beautiful veined patterns of ornamental stone. The wavy patterns sometimes seen in marble are due to alternate layers of limestone and other rock being folded or bent during the process of the formation of the marble.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Few Facts

Three-quarter million more cars were financed in January-April, 1941, than in the 1940 corresponding period, the Department of Commerce reports.

408 Maple Street—*Mothers Always Do*

By Chase Craig

IF I WERE YOU, DONALD, I WOULDN'T PUT TOO MUCH PAINT ON MYSELF—THERE MIGHT NOT BE ENOUGH LEFT TO COVER THE DOG HOUSE!
WHAT'S YOUR MOTHER GOING TO SAY WHEN SHE SEES THAT PAINT ALL OVER YOUR CLOTHES?
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY, FATHER, BUT I'M SURE SHE'LL THINK OF SOMETHING-
PAINT
CHASE CRAIG

Where Would You Find—

1. A guitguit?
2. "The Canyon" in New York City?
3. Salum?
4. Cape Cod Bay?
5. The eight states which bound Missouri?
6. The Seven Seas?
7. Mount Lafayette?
8. The Meteor III which Kaiser Wilhelm sailed in competition?
9. Langley Field?
10. The Homage Tower?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Wichita Eagle: All Europe is now divided into three parts: occupied, unoccupied and preoccupied.

Grit: Remember the college campus cutup who was gulping goldfish not so long ago? He's now trying canned salmon in the Army.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Hush little aluminum pan don't you cry; you'll be in an airplane bye and bye.

Detroit News: Of course, with no more Sunday driving, there would be no more Sunday drivers. They can, however, go back to changing seats in canoes.

Daily Quotation

HE that lends an easy and credulous ear to calumny is either a man of very mean morals, or has no more sense or understanding than a child.—MENANDER.

In Lighter Vein

As in the Military

"Did Nellie reject Johnnie when he proposed?"

"No; she put him in Class 5—to be drawn on only as a last resort."—Pathfinder.

Wrong Address

Agent: "Is your mother home, boy?"

Boy: "Yes, Sir."

Agent (after several knocks in vain): "I thought you said she was at home?"

Boy: "She is, but I don't live here."—Capper's Weekly.

Paid Activity

"What line of business do you expect your boy to go into?"

"Well, we've decided to make a lawyer out of him. He enjoyed mixing into other people's business so much that we figured he might as well get paid for it."

In Any Case

The Hollywood magnate told an assistant that in his opinion a certain writer was the only man for a film they had under consideration. The assistant was tactfully doubtful.

"Don't you think he's a little too caustic?" he suggested.

"Do I care how much he costs?" demanded the producer. "Get him!"—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Fear

Edinburgh, Scotland

(The following letter was written to the Edinburgh Dispatch by a young mother)

Young mothers must hold their babies and toddlers close, remembering "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee."

One night, during a bad air raid, my third small son gave me the solution to the sorrowful problem of being a mother in wartime.

Max was lying on his bench in the shelter reading an exciting tale about pirates when the first bomb fell.

"Read Psalm ninety-one," he said, looking at me with his untroubled blue eyes. The bombs fell with sickening frequency. I saw Max close his book, screw up his eyes, and clasp his tender hands with trusting faith. His lips moved, and I knew he was saying his simple little prayers.

My terror melted. I was quite unafraid for all of us.

Max opened his eyes and smiled. "Those bangs aren't bombs," he said. "It's just the friendly gun."

Gradually the terrible noises ceased, the wind blew strongly, and a sturdy, comforting rain descended.

I fell asleep. . . . My last waking thought was "Tomorrow I will write about Max and Psalm ninety-one and the friendly gun."

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. In tropical America. This bird is a honey creeper.
2. A name given Wall Street, because of the height of its buildings and its narrow width.
3. An Egyptian town close to the Libyan border.
4. The body of water enclosed by Cape Cod in southeastern Massachusetts.
5. Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.
6. The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the Arctic, the Antarctic, and the Indian Ocean.
7. One of the White Mountains of New Hampshire; 5,249 feet.
8. The three-masted schooner yacht, sold in 1910, is tied up in Boston, Mass.; now called the Aldebaren.
9. A U. S. Army flying field at Hampton, Virginia.
10. An old fortress and landmark at the entrance to Trujillo City, Puerto Rico.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.
—HEBREWS 12:11.

Camera Club

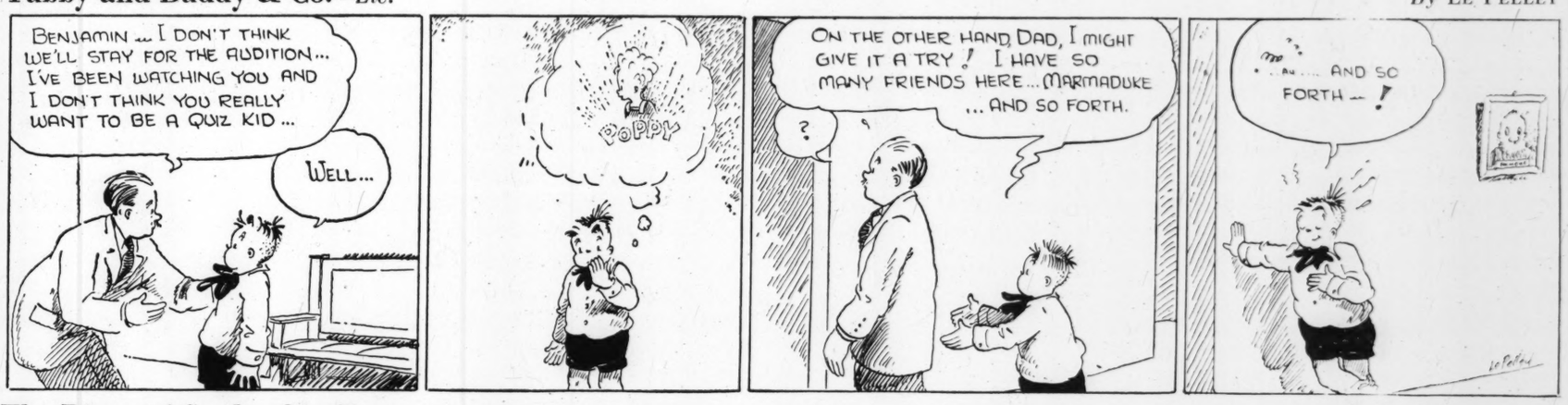
"How's This Pose?"

Photos by Dace Polk, Fresno, Calif.

"Oops! I'm Sorry"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Etc.*

By LE PELLEY


BENJAMIN ... I DON'T THINK WE'LL STAY FOR THE AUDITION... I'VE BEEN WATCHING YOU AND I DON'T THINK YOU REALLY WANT TO BE A QUIZ KID...
WELL...
POPPY
ON THE OTHER HAND DAD, I MIGHT GIVE IT A TRY! I HAVE SO MANY FRIENDS HERE... MARMADUKE ... AND SO FORTH.
?
... AND SO FORTH—!

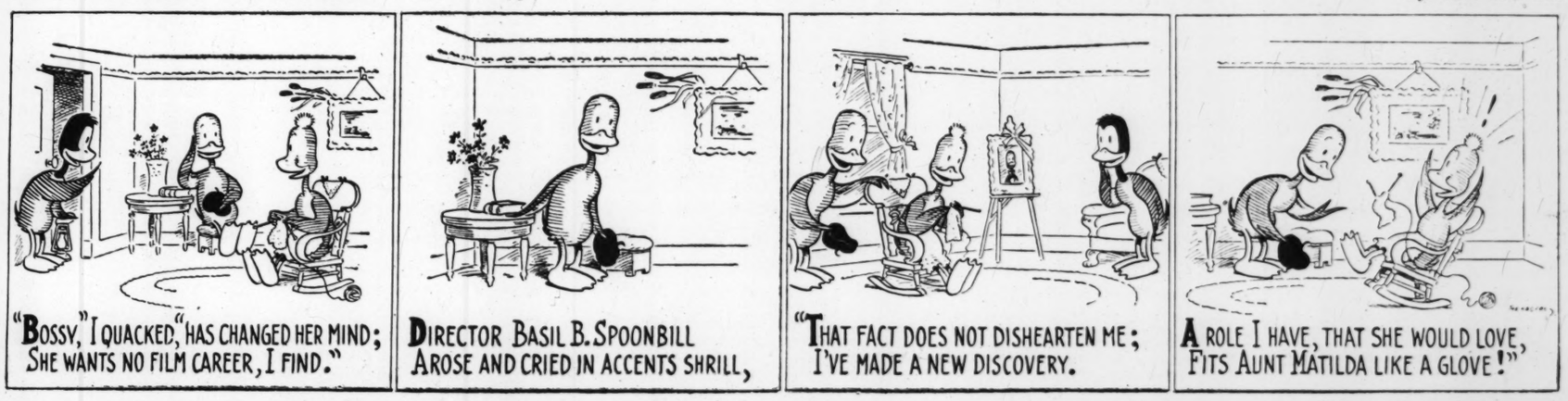
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs Does a Little Research*

By RODGERS

Today, Susee told me a story about a dog in a manger— What I couldn't understand was why he wanted to get into the manger in the first place!
"Maybe there is something about a manger I don't know," I thought, so I went to investigate -
SNIFF SNIFF
But all I could see was a lot of hay and oats-
?
And anyone who enjoys a dinner like that is welcome to it!
RODGERS
Yes-sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just the Type*

By THE HAGERS


"BOSSY," I QUACKED, "HAS CHANGED HER MIND; SHE WANTS NO FILM CAREER, I FIND."
DIRECTOR BASIL B. SPOONBILL AROSE AND CRIED IN ACCENTS SHRILL,
"THAT FACT DOES NOT DISHEARTEN ME; I'VE MADE A NEW DISCOVERY.
A ROLE I HAVE, THAT SHE WOULD LOVE, FITS AUNT MATILDA LIKE A GLOVE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Winning the Peace

From several spots in Europe come tentative intimations of a Nazi peace offensive to be launched soon regardless of the position in Russia. Ahead of it come positive intimations of British rejection. So reports the head of The Christian Science Monitor's office in London. Neither development is unexpected. But if the belligerents show no present prospect of finding "a basis for peace," can non-belligerents do anything along the lines proposed in an interesting letter appearing in another column on this page?

Our correspondent well expresses the feeling of Christian men and women that amid all the necessary attention to war there should be more thought devoted to peace. Of course, it is essential to recognize that those who are fighting are doing so not because they like to fight but because they see no other way "to establish a basis of peace." They would not agree with our correspondent's statement that "peace with victory is no peace at all." The British, for instance—and it is at them that American peace proposals are chiefly aimed—declare out of sad experience with Naziism that not until it has been defeated and displaced can there be any firm basis for peace.

This newspaper took that position before Munich; we are still convinced that it is sound. We believe Americans who engage in the perfectly proper effort to see how the peace can be won should recognize that the first step is winning the war. Otherwise, consciously or unconsciously, they play the Nazis' game and, in our opinion, they only prolong the war. We are convinced that Nazi despotism cannot live without expanding and the globe is too small for free and independent Christian nations to live beside this victory-inflamed paganism.

But with the removal of Naziism once established as the first basis of peace, there is every reason to think toward the other conditions required. Indeed such thinking may help to win the war by developing an attitude if not a plan which would give the German people hope in some future, some alternative better than Hitlerism. Today many are desperately if reluctantly supporting the Nazis through fear that defeat will mean destruction of their country. Americans might well urge, "Peace with victory, but without vengeance."

Moreover, there is for America a great need to think out a peace aim. There is danger that she may get into war without a clear purpose to follow through and win the peace. That would be merely to repeat the mistake of last time. The vision of peace, the determination to win it, should be the inspiration of individual and national effort.

Beside the Charles

Many a river has paused in its course to mirror a lovely scene in its depths, afterward to whisper of its wonders to the big sea waters. But none ever had happier excuse for lingering than Boston's Charles, as it winds its way at dusk past the Esplanade. For there, nightly, in the last glow of the setting sun, Arthur Fiedler and 74 musicians of the Boston Symphony Orchestra take up baton and instruments and again, in the words of the orchestra's founder, "sunshine" is dispersed.

So tarry, Friend River, to see a shell burst—but with music. See how on the grass by the water's edge, before this softly-lit acoustic shell, mingle vividly, harmoniously, Beacon Hill and North End, Latin and Greek, Jew and Gentile, German and Armenian, Irish and Polish, Chinese and Japanese, cultured and uncultured. For thirteen years, in times of prosperity and depression, of peace and war, through the giving of these summer concerts without money and without price (except for voluntary contributions) there have been sown seeds of neighborliness and brotherhood.

This year the listeners may feel cause for greater appreciation, mindful that peoples abroad must listen to concerts in air-raid shelters under threat-laden skies. And when a voice from Germany herself, though it be from the past, strengthens this feeling, as one listens to the stirring strains of a German composer and another, and yet another—that surely is the voice of the true Germany that cannot be forever silenced by discordant elements within, a Germany that has much still to contribute to the world's culture, harmony, and happiness.

Less "Gas," Better Driving

Being at the wheel of the first car to get away in traffic may give the driver a sense of elation, but from now on it is not going to give him a sense of being patriotic. These "jack-rabbit starts," as Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes calls them, are prime gasoline wasters.

A companion offense is that of rushing up to a stop and slamming on the brakes, using perfectly good, gasoline-generated momentum for no better purpose than wearing out brake bands or tires. If these habits could be curbed, and if drivers generally would observe some of the numerous other pointers which are being given by automotive and petroleum engineers, the threat of gasoline shortage on the United States East Coast could be alleviated.

Included is such device as: Stick to moderate speeds and keep a steady pace; gasoline consumption increases rapidly above 40 miles an hour. Avoid racing the motor while standing or in starting. Have carburetor, ignition, spark plugs, brake clearances checked frequently. Keep tires well inflated, battery well charged, and the air filter clean.

Some cities are checking up more closely on cars that emit excessive smoke, indicating need of piston rings or carburetor adjustment.

It would be a significant compensation if shortness of gasoline supplies, or rather of sea transportation for motor fuel, should teach better driving manners and automobile maintenance.

Tokyo Finds Out

The beloved Pooh-bah of the fanciful village of Tipitu harbored no more acutely conflicting claims in his official heart than did the Japanese Cabinet that has just resigned en bloc. How the Pooh-bah acquired his diverse responsibilities is well known to those who love the whimsey of W. S. Gilbert. For an explanation of the Konoye Cabinet's inner conflict, however, one must recall the less lovable whims—or were they deliberate plans?—of the Pooh-bah-and-Lord-High-Executioner in Berlin.

This is the second Japanese Government to fall because of Nazi aims. The Hiranuma Cabinet committed itself to collaboration with Germany against Communism only to be rewarded by the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1939. The Konoye Government, through Mr. Matsuoka's efforts, adjusted Japanese policy to the new Nazi alignment by joining the Axis and making a neutrality pact with the Soviet, only to be rewarded by a Nazi attack on Japan's new-found Russian "friend."

No one outside the Mikado's confidence can well pretend to know precisely what the reorganization of the Japanese Government portends. It is, of course, an attempt by Japan's leaders to resolve the contradictions in their position and to choose between too many counsels as to where future aggression may be most likely to succeed.

There is one sign that pique with Berlin's double dealing will inspire a more friendly attitude toward the United States and Britain: this is the return to Tokyo of Japan's Ambassador in London. Should he be called to the post vacated by Mr. Matsuoka, he might become an influence for redirecting Japanese policy away from the Axis. But this is a tenuous portent, supported mainly by the traditional tendency of Ambassadors to become sympathetic toward those countries in which they serve their home governments.

Movements of Japanese troops in China have coincided with the political crisis in Tokyo. The purpose of the military changes is veiled, however, as are the destinations of the migrant armies. Recent Japanese complaints against Indo-China point southward to the probable course of Japanese empire-building. But Russian involvement with Germany offers Japan also a new opportunity to strike at the Siberian maritime provinces.

Only one point emerges clearly from the confusion in Tokyo. It is that Japan has at last learned how difficult it is to do business with Hitler. Japan may be in no immediate physical danger from Axis ambition. Tokyo has little reason to fear that Japan is on Berlin's "little list." Still, Japan's attempt to co-operate with Hitler has already cost it the ill will of powerful nations, the fall of two consecutive Cabinets, and loss of face for Japanese policy throughout the world.

They can't tell her ice is going up, says the Lady Next Door. Hasn't Uncle Sam taken over Iceland?

Our Readers Say—

Rights and Responsibilities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, recent statement expressed the kind of leadership we need in America today. He said that "Every right implies a responsibility"; that a man's word should be his bond and that sacrifice is the thing that improves the soul. He honored the parents who had sent their sons into the American service.

But we at home must be sure to back those boys up. We can live up to the code of ideals expressed in Mr. Rockefeller's statement by taking upon ourselves the responsibility of making our country's word our bond. Be sure that the goods promised in the Lend-Lease Act continue to go to England, and all the embattled democracies. Perhaps some people will have to give up buying a new car, that the metal may be used to construct a gun or a warship. Perhaps the housewife can get along with her old kitchenware instead of buying a whole new set of aluminum utensils because aluminum is needed in the manufacture of airplanes. Perhaps sacrifice for some may entail giving up pursuits such as parties, teas and bridge games to go out and persuade their friends to back up the President in sending the Navy to Iceland to defend the Western Hemisphere.

As Mr. Rockefeller said, "The rendering of useful service is the common duty of mankind and . . . only in the purifying fire of sacrifice is the dross of selfishness consumed and the greatness of the human soul set free." Therefore it should be a pleasure for those who have friends and relatives in the service to make the above-mentioned sacrifices and many more besides. FAWAN WASHBURN

New York

Collecting Pots and Pans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the United States Government is desirous of obtaining as much aluminum as possible, it might be an idea to offer to replace all aluminum cooking utensils now in use with new enamel-ware dishes or those made of other sturdy material. In this way it would give the people an opportunity to increase the potential supply of aluminum without putting an unreasonable strain on donors. This, of course, would apply to utensils now in use, not discarded ones.

ALBERT S. COBB

Falmouth Foreside, Maine

Constitutional Authority

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Taft has said in regard to the dispatch of American naval forces to Iceland, "I think the President has grossly exceeded his constitutional authority."

Does Senator Taft recall that his father, President William Howard Taft, exercised the same authority in sending a total of 2,700 Marines to Nicaragua in 1912-13, and that this authority is clearly granted by paragraph 1, Article II, Section 2, of our Constitution? FREDERIC S. NATHAN

New York

"Europe's Quarrel"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whenever there is danger that the United States might do something real about rearmament and self-defense and aid to Britain, Lindbergh and other isolationists rise and say that this is merely "one of Europe's endless quarrels" going on abroad, and suggest that we ignore it. The rest of the time they say it is "a world revolution," "the wave of the future." K. H. S.

Madison, Wis.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"And Whose Little Boy Are You?"

Alexander in The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia

"To Establish a Basis for Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With all the discussions in Congress and in mass meetings and on the street, about the course our Nation shall follow in the present crisis, the net effect seems to be a widening division of the opinions of our people. All these deliberations seem to be based on the idea that the war must and will continue until one side of the warring nations is victor.

We people of America are peace loving and earnestly yearn for peace of the world. Our opinion is not divided on that. Is it not well that we turn our gaze to the contemplation of peace and do something about it besides yearning? Is not now the right time to start a definite movement to establish a basis for peace which will be impartial and fair to all nations?

* * *

An elaborate organization has been set up by our Government to administer the lend-lease program. Another organization is functioning in the administration of the defense program. Factories are working triple shifts and wheels are turning twenty-four hours daily in the production of engines of war. No one can dispute the necessity of this effort in our present emergency. But what organization has been set up and how many night lights are burning in an endeavor to establish a fair and impartial basis for peace?

In the light of the past, peace with victory is no peace at all. However, should one side triumph in the present conflict, then deliberations must lay down the terms on which a so-called peace shall be established.

I should like to propose that a peace board, or peace congress, be set up now; preferably free and independent from any now existing branch of the government; but financed by an appropriation of Congress.

The work of this organization shall be to develop a comprehensive, fair and impartial plan of settlement to submit to the warring nations.

It is my idea that the personnel of this organization shall represent a cross-section of nearly every phase of American activity. That its membership shall include men and women representing industry and labor, big business and little business, the press, the clergy, the educators, the stage, the radio, the movies, statesmen, financiers, lawyers, farmers and so on. Thus represented, the hearts of real America would be expressed and should touch the hearts of the people of all nations.

Such an organization will have an Herculean task to consider the many problems and form a program of peace that will approach complete fairness and that will be acceptable to all nations. We believe that there are men and women in America with the understanding, expert knowledge and experience necessary to accomplish the task. It is a job that has to be done either before or after a victory. This wanton destruction should not be allowed to continue until one side is beaten into submission if it can be ended on a basis where there is reasonable certainty that the conflict will not flare up again.

* * *

The cost of such a movement would probably not exceed the cost of half a dozen bombers. It is possible that it would succeed. At least this Nation, which professes a desire for world peace, would go on record as making a concerted effort in that direction even while preparing to use measures of force if need be to safeguard our rights. The position of our Nation need not be weakened because our people let it be known what their idea of a just peace is. Our country has no world ambition save the right to peaceful freedom in it and to let the people of all the nations of the earth enjoy the same peace and freedom. Let that be known and the people of warring nations may turn a listening ear in our direction. FRED J. MEAD

Orange, N. J.

Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This is a letter of appreciation for the inspiring, helpful, strong, and truly Christianlike editorials of The Christian Science Monitor, and for the paper itself.

Also, this will express my gratitude for the work of Mr. R. H. Markham, one of your correspondents, "The Wave of the Past." This work analyzes the present situation in a perfect manner—it certainly raises the dormant thought, for it is written in the most convincing and masterful manner, and yet very purely and simply. I know it has done much good.

According to my thought you are absolutely right in the stand you are maintaining as to the present situation, and I am most thankful. LAURA A. MOORE

Los Angeles

Mirror of World Opinion

Advertising Seen as an Aid to a Nation

From an address by Richard R. Deupree, President, Procter & Gamble Co., before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association

There has been a lot of talk that if we did not advertise a given product, we could immediately reduce the price to the extent of the advertising cost; that advertising in general is uneconomic; that advertising should be limited; that it creates monopolies. You've heard it, everyone has heard it.

I am not going to attempt to answer these charges individually, for if I am right on the fundamental concept that advertising is essential to the proper growth of a nation and its people, and I think I am, then all of these objections are answered. . . .

Since 1880-90 the raw materials which go into soap making have about doubled in price. Wages that were 8 cents to 10 cents per hour then are now 80 cents to $1 per hour. In other words, they are about tenfold what they were. I doubt if such a thing as a Federal tax existed in those days. Today, we pay Federal taxes equivalent to the amount of factory wages. Add the tax to the wages and we pay today twenty times the wage which existed in 1880-90.

It does not seem possible that expenses such as I have mentioned to you could be absorbed if we had not advertised. . . . The pressure to make good on our advertised claims built up our rigid manufacturing standards, stimulated research, and development all along the line. . . .

Profits plowed back into the business had gradually sprouted a crop of developments and improvements. But please remember: without the advertising that created broad consumption for the popular brands, there would have been no profits to plow back into the business. And with no profits, there would have been no crop of developments and improvements.

I would like to say this to you in another way. In the 1880's when a man was making 8 cents to 10 cents per hour and the price of soap was just about what it is, or higher than it is today, the average family consumed about $8 worth per year. In those days it took the head of the family approximately ninety hours' work to earn enough to pay his yearly soap bill.

Today the family consumes about $10 worth of soap per year, but it only takes the workman approximately eleven hours' work to pay his soap bill. That extra seventy-nine hours of work can now be used for other necessities and some of the luxuries which modern workmen enjoy. . . .

I am not going to cover the whole gamut of reasons to substantiate the fact that advertising is essential to the proper growth of a nation and its people. I think I could talk for hours on the value of education through low-cost reading material, which as you know is more or less attributable to the fact that advertising carries such a large share of the cost of newspapers, periodicals and radio. . . .

I do want to leave this thought in your mind. If you agree with me that advertising is essential to the proper growth of the nation and its people—then if through false reasoning or any other cause, worth-while, honest advertising is crippled and hampered, it will be a sorry day for this country—not just for you and me, but for the people who today get better products and live better because of advertising. It would be the death blow to real industrial development, and you and we must see to it that this does not happen.

The Students See It Clearly

The other day in my [high school] classroom, a strange thing happened. Strange, because it made me realize that our American schools are failing to reach the minds of our students sufficiently to change an average European parent to the American way of life—to assimilate the student's mind to our way of life sufficiently to change the parent's thought. This is another type of mental blitzkrieg in our midsts—the foreigner, living under the protection of our flag, enjoying our school privileges, yet refusing to forsake the false for the free.

One girl remarked that she didn't see what was wrong with Hitler taking over the world, then all this turmoil would be stopped and we could go on from that point. Think of that! Of course, I let the class debate the question and she realized that Hitlerism would be a bad sense of things, and that England, as we know England, is a higher sense of human right. The students proved that we are in the war for right, and that by our helping England, we are helping our highest human sense of good. An honest person could not have a contract with a thief and a liar, nor could America have an honorable contract with totalitarianism.

All of the armaments in the world will never win this war, and we must reverse the thinking of this Nation. Nothing in this world can win but clear, correct thinking on the side of right—and right means the individual's interpretation of God.—RICHARD P. HILLMAN in the *Nevada Educational Bulletin*.

The Wide Horizon

Rural Anchors to Windward

By Haydn S. Pearson

When the history of the third and fourth decades of the Twentieth Century in the United States is written, a new socio-economic trend will be observed. It is the first time, on any large scale, that Americans have actively combined rural and urban life.

All over the Nation, on the roads leading from cities and larger towns, one sees evidence of the facts. People are living on small places in the country and working in the cities. During the depression years, many places built must be labeled "shacks," but one admires the courage and pioneering spirit of those who fought their own way instead of taking the easy path to relief.

The movement will continue. Recently the writer heard a group of workers talking—carpenters, welders, masons. They are earning big wages. One man said, "I've just bought a little house and ten acres, eight miles from here. I'm moving the family next week. We're going to pay for this place on these high wages, and save money for the future. If another depression comes, we'll have a home and food." And the other men agreed. Several said they were planning the same move.

* * *

What are guide-posts for those who want to live in the country, and work in the city when work is available? What are the experiences of those who have made the move? The following points represent a summary as actually given by those who speak from first hand:

First, locate on a good road where bus service is available, or where several can combine and ride in one car.

Second, go out a few miles where land is inexpensive in order to keep overhead down. Most of those interviewed said that between five and ten miles was the best area. This means that one gets several acres at a reasonable price. A family wants land for garden, and hay if a cow is kept. Get a woodlot and in hard times the fuel problem is solved. Check the water supply. Usually a location can be found today where electricity is available. Build a small place, and build it well. The smaller the place, the less the overhead. Those interviewed stressed three points with surprising unanimity: (a) Have a large living room and a screened porch. Kitchen and bedroom may be small, but the living room is the heart of family life. (b) Have a good cellar for storage. (c) Have a shed or outbuilding to store tools and equipment.

The third main point is to get all the food possible from the place. Have a big garden and can and preserve all kinds of fruits and vegetables. Raise potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, squashes and other vegetables that may be kept through the winter. Most places have a few hens; about one-quarter keep a cow and pig.

Fourth, have a flexible plan for cash income. In good times, the families do not emphasize this point. But all of them told the writer what they had done during the thirties. Many raised small fruits, strawberries and raspberries; some raised chickens and sold eggs at the roadside. Some ran a vegetable stand and sold a succession of crops from the garden. One man built bird houses; another made baskets. All have plans for hard times. All said that they got along with amazingly little money.

* * *

"There are no secrets," one mother told me. "We moved here in '34, bought the land, built this bungalow and little barn. Our rent is about $20 a month instead of the $40 we paid in the city. We raise more than half of what we eat. We have oil heat and John put in the bathroom last winter when he went back full time to the factory. He is making big wages again, but we'll never go back to the city. From 1930 to 1934 we learned our lesson. In good times or bad, life in the country means real living."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"A Principle Pervades Nature"

None is so low but they may become dangerous to the highest; and even powerful communities seldom fail to meet with their punishment for departure from justice. It would seem, indeed, that a principle pervades nature, which renders it impossible for man to escape the consequences of his own evil deeds, even in this life; as if God had decreed the universal predominance of truth and the neverfailing downfall of falsehood from the beginning; the success of wrong being ever temporary, while the triumph of right is eternal.—J. FENIMORE COOPER (1789-1851) in "Wing-and-Wing."

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